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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 252 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma Scores Again Over Critics

Committee Accepts Rural Scheme

NEW LIFE TO DEAD AND DYING INDUSTRIES

Socialist Opposition Against Proposed Plan

Replying to Socialist criticism on the Village Industries resolution Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on Socialism and class-war. He said that he wanted to exploit the capitalists for the benefit of the labourers. As regards the machine, all he wanted was that man should not become a slave of the machine.

CONGRATULATION TO NATION

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, "the Nightingale of India" made a stirring speech in support of her resolution congratulating the nation on the epic sacrifices made and sufferings borne by thousands of civil resisters. She declared that neither was the Congress non-violent army defeated, nor was the "General" dethroned as had been stated in some quarters.

SOCIALISTS MAKE HEADWAY

The vote on the amendments moved by the Congress Socialists showed that they were making gradual headway inside the Congress.

During the Subjects Committee discussions on Wednesday, Sardar Sardul Singh seconding Mrs. Naidu's resolution on the nation's sacrifices, spoke of another campaign ahead, which he said, would have to continue for five consecutive years and would need the services of five lakhs of Satyagrahis.

When the Subjects Committee met at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa asked the President why his resolution on the question of Gandhiji's retirement was not placed on the agenda.

The President replied that he would first finish the resolutions suggested by the Working Committee. Then he would take up such resolutions as were signed by at least 20 members, as demanded by the rules. He said he was not prepared to give priority to any resolution.

The resolution about Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru's illness was then put from the chair and accepted.

Village Industries

Mahatma Gandhi moved the resolution relating to the All-India Village Industries' Association.

The resolution reads as follows:—

(4) The All-India Village Industries' Association.

Whereas organisations claiming to advance Swadeshi have sprung up all over the country with and without the assistance of Congressmen and whereas much confusion has arisen in the public mind as to the true nature of Swadeshi and whereas the aim of the Congress has been from its inception progressive identification with the masses and whereas village re-organisation and reconstruction is one of the items in the constructive programme of the Congress and whereas such reconstruction necessarily implies revival and encouragement of dead or dying village industries besides the central industry of hand-spinning and whereas this work, like the re-organisation of hand-spinning, is possible only through concentrated and special effort unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress, Shri J. C. Kumarappa is hereby authorised to form, under the advice and guidance of Gandhiji, an association called the All-India Village Industries Association as part of the activities of the Congress. The said association shall work for the revival and encouragement of the said industries and for the moral and physical advancement of the villages, and shall have power to frame its own constitution, to raise funds and to perform such acts as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objects.

He said when he was touring the country in connection with his Harijan work, he had found terrible unemployment in the villages. The peasants were unable to anything from agriculture. Never was India poorer.

Crores and crores worth of gold had been sold away by Indians and exported outside. That the peasants were forced to part with their metallic hoardings was a very sad commentary on the indigence of the masses. From the time that Indians had given up manual labour, they had become more and more helpless.

Mahatmaji said he had read a very illuminating article on the question of Indian poverty in a Socialist paper and the facts and figures that were marshalled in that article had made him think furiously on

(Conitnued on page 8).

GOING; YET NOT GOING

Referring to Mahatma's retirement, Mr. T. Prakasam said:— "You said you are retiring. But we know you are not. Yesterday you were here. To-day you are here and we know you will be here."

Addressing the Subjects Committee Meeting on Tuesday, Gandhiji asked for Congress permission to retire from leadership. Seated on the dais are Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mrs. Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

Subjects Committee Debate

BRIGHT INTERLUDES

BY "CHRONICLER."

Madrasee Delegate:—"Nothing to compare with our sea beach. See the wide expanse of unindented coast line from Fort to Adyar. Nothing like our Marina which is a feast of lights at night.

* * * *

Bombay Man:—It may be true. But there is nothing to beat the peculiar "Back Bay odour" which you are experiencing since the sitting of the Subjects Committee. Nowhere else in the world, you will find a parallel.

* * * *

This bit of conversation heard (I beg your pardon, overheard) at the Worli sea face is the trend of talk in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar. It has become a "Nagar" fashion to greet friends with official "Seva Dal Salute" and commence the topic with the "odour" which comes in handy as a prologue. Perhaps, as handy as the proverbial weather is to an Englishman.

* * * *

I am not an "odour" expert, but I am sure it will have its influence felt in the Congress proceedings. Why, to-day Mrs. Naidu asked for a short adjournment of her resolution, presumably on grounds of odour. Moreover, I saw some women visitors occasionally helping themselves with a bottle of smelling salt.

* * * *

Despite the heat and odour outside, there was abundance of goodwill and good humour in the Subjects Committee. Never was the Opposition so strong as you find it to-day, especially after the advent of the Congress Socialists.

* * * *

Though Wednesday's proceedings were prosaic when compared to the battle between the Committee and the Mahatma over the "Retirement" issue, nevertheless, there were many comic interludes. There were roars of laughter when a speaker referred to Frontier Gandhi as "Khan Bahadur." There was a touch of "happy family" atmosphere when Mrs. Hema Prabha Muzamdar rose to support her husband's amendment.

* * * *

The most comic cut in the day's cast was the histrionic speech of a Malabar delegate who rose to support Dr. Sanyal's amendment, and flew off at a tangent with the result the mover of the amendment had to cry in despair "President, save me from my seconder." This comic interlude served as a relaxation to the battle over the Industries Association.

* * * *

One noteworthy feature of the day was the series of skirmishes staged by the Congress Socialists Having no open field, the Congress Socialists tried the "amendment method" as a trial of strength. This was apparent from the fact that a Socialist requested the President specially to count the votes on the amendments. The open vote on the amendments of Babu Sampuranand and Mr. P. Y. Deshpande showed the headway which the Socialists have made against the High Command. Among the hands that were raised to support the Socialist amendment, the most noteworthy was that of Bapuji-Aney.

* * * *

There was a regular battle of wits between Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Mrs. Naidu when the former mercilessly dissected the language of the resolution for want of logic, consistency and decorum. Mr. Tandon was about to carry the House with him by his scholarly onslaughts. But Mrs. Naidu swept him off with her "poetic vulgarity"!

* * * *

A new feature of Wednesday's discussions was the attempt on the part of members to school themselves in Hindi. Dr. Pattabhi who used the compulsory leave granted by the Government to master new India's "lingua franca," essayed it before the microphone. The doctor spoke well and fluently.

* * * *

His example was followed by Mrs. Munshi who was out to prove that she was not below the new literacy test prescribed by the Mahatma. And she succeeded admirably.

* * * *

The rush to get at the platform was remarkably illustrated on Wednesday. Balu Kaka Kanitkar found his amendment timebarred. Seeing the odds against him, he jumped up to support Mr. Kumar's amendment, not even knowing the name of the mover and interpolated his own arguments.

* * * *

Mr. Kanitkar is a typical Maratha soldier. He looks it and his stentorian voice may well fit a G.O.C. of the future national army. His request "Don't interrupt me please" looks like orders of the High Command. But he has a tendency towards malapropism.

* * * *

Rajen Babu has in a short time vindicated his choice to the Congress chair. His interpretation about the alleged contradiction of two resolutions was masterly. When Mr. Sidhwa asked for safeguards for his resolution against official guillotine, Rajen Babu adroitly threw the responsibility for it on the House. Evidently he has mastered some of Patel's tactics.

* * * *

This reminds me of the portrait of Vallabhbhai Patel which along with those of Das, Sen Gupta and Subhas are adorning the Subjects Committee Pandal. These are the handiwork of Mr. C. Nageswara Rao and welcome addition to the pandal.

ALL WAYS LEAD TO NAGAR

Delegates And Visitors Pour In

As days go by, the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar is putting on a gayer and busier appearance.

Delegates and visitors are pouring in by every train that steams into the Bombay stations.

Sjts. T. Prakasam, B. Sambamurty are among those who have arrived from Andhra.

Prof. Abdul Bari, Sjt. Sarangadhara Sinha, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati have arrived from Behar.

So far 1,000 persons from the mofussil have arrived and taken their quarters in the Congress Nagar. About 400 are believed to have arrived, but are stopping with their friends and relatives in the City itself.

Large contigents are still expected from Gujerat, Bihar and Karnatak.

MANY HELD UP.

Considerable numbers are held up, according to the complaints heard in the Camp, when a "Chronicle" reporter went round the Nagar, owing to the proximity of the elections to the Assembly. Many prominent men like Dr. Satyapal in Punjab and Mr. Satyamurti of Madras are unable to leave their constituencies just at this juncture.

Among the occupants of the family quarters are the families of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Gangadharrao Deshpande.

ant had already reserved his Mr. Jivanlal Durlabhji, a merchquarters from Japan and is arriving shortly.

DELEGATES FROM EVERYWHERE.

As far as the Provincial visitors are concerned Behar has sent 118 delegates and Andhra 108. This excludes the number staying in the City, as these are official figures of people, who have put up in the Congress Camp.

Ninety delegates have arrived from Gujerat, but a large number are arriving on Thursday.

United Provinces has sent 85 as also C.P. (Hindi). The delegates from Burma number 10 and those of Assam number 6.

STOP PRESS

MEANS TO PREVENT OIL SURPLUSES.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

Hope was expressed by President Roosevelt that definite means to prevent the enormous oil surpluses will be found by the Federal Agents now on the Mid-Continental Oilfields. There must be adequate enforcement, which did not exist at present. The President did not suggest the means of enforcement.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A. I. S. A. OFFICIALS

Subjects Committee Demands Explanation

Grave allegations against the All-India Spinners' Association and its officials were made by Dr. Sanyal (Bengal) when the Exhibition and Demonstrations resolution came up for consideration before the Subjects Committee.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A.I.S.A.

It was alleged that the silk weavers in Bengal were treated very unfairly by the officers of the All-India Spinners' Association. The silk manufacturers are stated to have been threatened by the Secretary of the A.I.S.A. They were told that the silk goods would be excluded from the privileges offered to Khadi. The stall-holders in the Exhibition were also stated to have been threatened with the withdrawal of certificates, if the orders of the Secretary were not carried out without murmur.

EXPLANATION AWAITED

Dr. Sanyal suggested that the control of the A.I.S.A. affairs should not be left to its officials.

In view of the grave allegations, the House decided to adjourn discussing the above resolution, till explanations of the above complaints were placed before the Subjects Committee.

Meeting after tea, the Subjects Committee took up the resolution on "Exhibitions and Demonstrations." Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Andhra) moved.

"Inasmuch as it is desirable to free the Reception Committee from the distraction and expenses attendant upon the organisation of exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations that take place at the annual sessions of the Congress, and as these make it impossible for smaller places to invite the Congress, the Reception Committees shall henceforth be relieved of the task of organising exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations. But as exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations are a necessary part of the annual national gathering, the duty of organising these is hereby entrusted to the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association which bodies shall organise these functions with entertainment of the general public especially of the villagers, with the sole view to illustrate and popularise the activities of the two associations and generally to demonstrate the potentiality of village life.

Dr. Pattabhi observed that several reasons impelled him to move this resolution. He felt that a deliberative body like the Congress must have less demonstrations entrusted to the care of the Reception Committee. It meant a considerable amount of expenditure on the part of the Reception Committees which could not be met by them. If the Reception Committees were freed from these avoidable burdens, the speaker was of opinion that smaller towns with smaller reception committees with smaller resources at their command would be encouraged to invite the Congress to their places and the Congress thus could have a chance of being held in rural parts.

They were not going to give up the exhibitions. The All-India Spinners Association and the All-India Village Industries Association would look after the holding of these exhibitions at the respective sessions, of the Congress. From morning till evening, every article of daily life was being imported from outside; and to improve the village industries, greater attention should be bestowed on them. He referred to the 8 varieties of brushes needed and used by Indians and all of them were now being imported from foreign lands, observed the speaker. 100 years ago, Indians were not wearing these foreign clothes and were not using the foreign articles. He was now going to make an attempt for the reorganisation of the village industries, and these exhibitions would go a long way for their uplift.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi seconding the resolution said that she fully realised the need and the value of propaganda of Swadeshi during the past few years. A new definition of Swadeshi was brought into operation. This required considerable care to be exercised in deciding which articles were really swadeshi and how far Indians were benefitting by these "Swadeshi" articles.

Mr. Munilal Kalya moved an amendment which fell through for want of a seconder.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A. I. S. A. SUBJECTS

Dr. Sanyal coming next stirred the placid waters of the Committee, in a speech implicating the A. I. S. A. organisation.

In opposing the resolution Mr. Sanyal complained that the All-India Spinners' Association had been treating the Murshidabad Silk weavers very unfairly. He, therefore, suggested that the control of affairs should not be left to the All-India Spinners' Board. Dr. Sanyal also said that serious complaints had been made against the Exhibition Committee of Bombay and no satisfactory explanations had been offered.

Several members, at this stage, suggested that the consideration of the resolution should be postponed till the accusations were cleared up.

According to Dr. Sanyal, the secretary of the A. I. S. A. is reported to have said that he would exclude silk-goods from the privileges offered to khadi goods. The silk stall-holders from Bengal were threatened by the A. I. S. A. that if they did not accept the orders of the Board without murmur, their certificates would be withdrawn. The Exhibition Committee was embarrassed, because of this threatening attitude of the Spinners' Board.

The suggestion for postponing further discussion till the explanations of the Board were placed before the house was carried by a large majority.

OUR MAHATMA IS A PARADOX

Referring to Mahatma's retirement, Mrs. Naidu said:— "Our Mahatma is a paradox. Whether he goes or stays, he will be with us all the same."

LONDON, October 24.

The Labour Party Executive reaffirmed the decision endorsed by the annual Conference at Southport earlier in the month not to enter any "United Front" discussions with the Communist Party, when a joint letter received from the latter and the Independent Labour Party renewing the proposal.—Reuter.

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Wanted an intelligent and well experienced Chauffeur Mechanic. Salary Rs. 80—2—100 per month with free quarters. Apply with full particulars of past experience, and training, enclosing copies of testimonials to The Secretary, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9083).

Wanted Lady Organisers on monthly salary of Rs. 50 to 150 for Golden Provident Fund S. Ltd. See daily undersigned in the Railway Hotel, Room No. 11, Charni Road, between the hours 8 to 10 morning and 5 to 6 evening and between 12 to 4 in the Branch Office, Chhotalal Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, up to 29th October K. P. Shivdasani, the Managing Director, G. P. F. S. Ltd. (3125)

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9094

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Calcutta.
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NOTICE.

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Dated at Andheri, this 24th day of October, 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
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9096

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Juyo	„	3rd „	8th Dec
Pacific	„	26th „	.....
Havana	„	9th Dec	24th Dec
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, October 24.
Goldenfels, Behhenson, Hamburg.
California, Smart, Liverpool.
Conte Rosso, Verbas, Trieste.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, October 24.
Conte Rosso, Verbas, Shanghai.
Gamaria, Welsh, Karachi.
Jalarashmi, Matches, Rangoon
Bombay, October 5
Argun Maru, Egusa, Kobe.

LOADING.
Bombay, October 24.
Steamer Kohinoor for Calcutta.
„ Strathaird for Sydney.
„ Goldenfels for Hamburg.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer Conte Rosso arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste with mails, a general cargo, 271 saloon and 2 deck passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Shanghai with mails, a general and same bottom cargo, 283 saloon and 5 deck through passengers and 374 troops.

S S California:—The Graham T Coy's steamer California arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool with a general cargo, 190 passengers and 543 tourists.

S S Goldenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Goldenfels arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gamaria sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 24.
1 Karanja 4646 Darban 31-10 M M & Co.
3 Ockenfels 4679 Karachi, 24-10 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Lisbon Maru 4308 Karachi 26-10 N Y Kaisha.
6 Goldeniels 4703 NF NF L Edwards Ltd.
7 Argun Maru, 4040, Japan 25-10 O S Kaisha.
8 City of Paris 6555, Karachi 28-10, K Nixon and Co.
9 Sarbino, 2647 Bhavnagar 24-10 J Finlay & Co.
10 Malaya 5512, Singapore 24-10 Volkart Bros.
15 Fusijama 3907, Trieste 25-10 L Triestino.
16 Naldera, 8.38, London, 27-10, M. M. and Co.

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PRINCESS DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331, P. Gulf 25-10 S Hassum & Co.
D E Jalatarang 1464, Rangoon 25-10, Scindia S N Co.
F Jalarashmi 2681 NF, NF Scindia S N Co.
G Victoria Maru 882, M'Coast 27-1, Merchants S N Co.
M Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 12-11 T Morrison and Co.
Q Akbar, 2479, Mauritius, N F T M and Co

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Strathard 25|10, P & O S N Co
Ranpura 1|11. P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 8-11, P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12|11 P & O S N Co.
Corfu, 15|11 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 6-11, M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
Clan Macbride 1|11 J F Co.
City of Simla 1|11 K N Co.
City of Venice 3|11 K N Co.
FROM HULL.
Kioto 10-11 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rabenfels 12-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 6-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Giekerk 17-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Arabia 31-10, M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK
C|o Hereford 26-10 F F Campbell Co.
President Johnson, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Monroe, 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Lindonbank 4-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Manju Maru 30|10 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11 O S Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Comorin 2|11 P & O S N Co.
Clara Camur 24|10 L T Co
Monioka Maru 19|1 N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co
Balarat 13-11 P & O S N Co
Takliwa 3-11, M M and Co.
Kenya 17.11, M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
Fusijama 24-10 L T Co.
India 23|10 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Naldera 27-10 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 3-11 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co
Rajputana 17-11 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o. Perth 28|10 F F Campbell & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, 29-10, G. T. Co.
California, NF Graham T. Co.
FOR TRIESTE
Fusijama 25|10 L T Co.
FOR KOBE
Lisbon Maru 26|10 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 25/10 M M & Co.
Ahmedi 25|10 S Hassum & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor 2|11 T M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalatarang NF S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 31|10 M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Akbar NF T M Co
FOR KARACHI
Goldenfel NF L Edwards Ltd.
City of Paris 28-10 K N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, T M Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

City of Bristol	 22-10-34
Naldera	 22-10-34
Conte Verde	 22-10-34
Kohinoor	 23-10-34
Ahmedi	 23-10-34
Binfield	 23-10-34
Vasna	 23-10-34

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 24.

S S Toyama Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, from Yokohama (Japan):—10 cases brass eyelets, 23 cases woollen p-goods, 82 c|s silk p-goods, 64 c|s toys, 10 bales worsted yarn, 15 c|s transmission conductor, 260 c|s school slates, 60 drums caustic soda, 140 drums high chlorine, 58 c|s rayon and cotton mixed p-goods, 134 packages Japan green tea, 40 c|s spun silk yarn.

From Tokio:—79 cases clocks, 25 c|s cycle parts, 10 c|s automobile parts, 50 c|s slate, 30 c|s malachili green, 10 c|s crown corks, 50 c|s toys, 90 c|s grey cotton shirting, 275 c|s grey mercerized cotton yarn, 130 drums sodium sulphide, 40 casks sodium Thiosulphate.

From Nagoya:—339 cases grey cotton shirting, 12 c|s woollen p-goods, 50 c|s flat iron, 25 c|s ball bearing, 20 c|s glass bottles, 130 c|s glassware, 5 c|s porcelainware, 135 c|s glazed E tiles.

From Osaka:—300 c|s cotton p-goods, 42 c|s bleached mercerized cotton yarn, 25 c|s tussah yarn, 16 bags rice, 71 c|s provision, 214 c|s brass circles, 75 bales grey cotton shirting, 87 bales rubber belting, 200 kegs red lead, 20 c|s hosiery goods, 18 c|s metal leaves, 35 c|s toys, 90 c|s glassware, 17 c|s wire netting, 30 b|s white mulls, 45 b|s white C shirting, 300 bales copper wire, 67 c|s porcelainware, 15 c|s empty glass bottles, 42 c|s printed cotton jeans, 15 c|s rayon yarn, 20 c|s woollen p-goods, 20 coils wire, 27 c|s porcelain tiles, 117 c|s glass bangles, 25 c|s cotton yarn, 17 c|s spun silk yarn.

From Kobe:—236 c|s cotton and rayon mixed p-goods, 100 kegs red lead, 50 c|s confectionery, 32 c|s cotton hosiery, 226 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 185 c|s woollen p-goods, 182 c|s cotton and art silk mixed p-goods, 5 bgs dried ginger, 34 c|s cotton shirting, 22 c|s cotton goods, 25 c|s celluloid bangles, 25 c|s sewing needles, 160 bags maize starch, 20 c|s bobbins, 80 c|s cotton p-goods, 35 c|s dyestuff, 53 c|s refined camphor, 200 bales straw boards, 79 c|s rayon p-goods, 110 c|s glassware, 60 drums coal tar, 50 c|s hardware, 10 bales worsted yarn, 30 c|s glass bangles, 20 c|s porcelainware, 19 c|s Pid. cotton shirting, 68 c|s printed cotton jeans, 26 c|s white mercerized cotton yarn, 41 c|s bleached mercerized cotton yarn, 75 dyed cotton velveteen, 20 c|s ptd rayon cloth, 47 bags dextrine, 272 bdls copper circles, 456 bdls brass circles, 21 c|s rayon yarn, 72 bundles brass rods, 34 cases slates, 15 c|s cotton handkerchiefs, 620 crates potatoes, 15 c|s spun silk yarn 90 c|s white cotton jaconut, 80 c|s glass bottles, 75 c|s white cotton shirting, 20 c|s printed cotton p-goods, 30 c|s cotton yarn, 160 c|s grey cotton shirting.

From Sydney:— casks tallow.
From Brisbane: casks tallow.
From Melbou...—142 casks tallow.

From Moji:—904 casks window-glass, 500 bags soda ash, 102 c|s brass circles, 109 c|s copper wire, 15 c|s enamel ware, 10 bales rice.

From Sha...—400 bales grey cotton yarn. 5 c|s antimony reg 10 b|s noil ..., 63 c|s spun silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—10 bdls China root, 20 c|s preserves, 100 packages sugar candy, 28 c|s matting, 652 packages fire crackers.

From Canton:—750 bdls cassia; 400 packages fire-crackers, 72 bdls matting,

From Yokohama via Hongkong:—25 cases spun silk yarn, 64 c|s rayon and cotton mixed p-goods, 30 c|s rayon goods, 280 c|s silk goods.

From Singapore:—1905 bags sago-flour, 107 bags sago seed, 46 c|s pine apple, 40 bags tapioca flour, 451 bdls rattans, 654 bags betelnuts, 50 c|s gum Benjamin.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 24.

S S Naldera, for London:—1 pot palma rosa oil, A Virji and Co; 11 bales hosiery cuttings (woollen), N A Geria and Sons; 4 bales cow hides tanned, A A Hirjee & Co; 10 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola and Co; 1 bale goat skin tanned and 2 bales sheep skin tanned, A A Hirjee and Co; 2 bales goat skin tanned and 5 bales sheep skin tanned, J Rahimtoola and Co; 13 bales sheep skin tanned and 7 bales goat skin tanned, K Lalbhai; 12 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings; 88 cases bristles, Cox and Kings; 2 cases brassware, Cox and Kings; 1 case crocodiles skins, G Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 20 cases bristles, G Phillips and Hayley Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1533 bags castor seed and 120 bags turmaric fingers, M Bhuta and Co.

For Beyrouth:—40 bags masoor dall and 5 bales cotton twist, M A Al Abdul Razzak; 31 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Gibraltar:—2 cases brassware, Ind Art Museum.

For Port Said:—1 bale cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port Said (in transit):—50 bales cotton raw, H Khiaram.

For Alexandretta:—179 bales cotton G M yarn, A H Diab.

S S City of Paris, for Liverpool:—42 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros; 97 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 540 bags G-nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 7 casks Indian condiments, Owen and Okell; 64 bls wool raw, R Virchand; 84 bales cotton twist waste, M Narotamdas & Co; 53 bales cotton waste, M Narotamdas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—59 bags mustard seed, M Bhuta and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, K P Thacker and Sons 125 bales cotton waste, M Narotamdas and Co.

For Antwerp:—68 cases Ind. cashewnut without shell, Mangaldas and Co.

S S City of Perth, for Philadelphia:—30 bales dry salted goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S California, for Liverpool:—228 bags Ind kang, R Ratilal and Co.

For Glasgow:—30 bags soapstone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.

S S Goldenfels, for Hamburg:—4000 packets myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—50 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills.

S S Fusijama, for Trieste:—1353 bags G-nuts, A Podar and Co.

For Venice:—5 jottas gum olibanum, H A Panjoo

For Piracus:—50 bales cotton raw, K Poonja and Co.

S S Strathaird, for Melbourne:—40 bags Ind nigerseed, T S Thadani and Sons; 32 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 25 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Auckland:—6 bales cotton thread waste, M Damodar and Co.

S S Argun Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Lisbon Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, P Premji & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—20 bags Ind. fish maws, K M Shroff; 17 bags Ind fish maws, L Devraj and Co; 51 bags apricots (dry fruits), R Mouji and Co; 100 bdls gum myrabole coarse, Y E Dossabhoy; 20 bgs fish maws, R Dhanji & Co 20 bags gum googol. 10 bags gum Arabic and 10 jottas gum foreign, E S Abdul Kayum.

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THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The premier Life Office For Poor & Middle CLASS PEOPLE OF INDIA

1930 — **1935**

During the year 1930, Neptune was registered under the Indian Company's Act

The life department was started only in the year 1932, but during this short period its business figures has broken all the records of other life offices of its age and standing.

THIS is chiefly due to the most economic management and most attractive Insurance schemes by clocks suitable to each and every pocket of an Indian.

1935

is the bonus year for the Neptune's policy holders and we appeal to the general public to take the advantage of participating in the profits of the Co.

Extracts FROM ACTUARY'S OPINION

"Looking at the expenses and the premium income, it can be seen that after making allowance for the heavier expenses on new premium your renewal expense ratio is fairly small.

.....There is one point which is a matter of special congratulation. This is that you have shown no intangible assets as items of credit.....your accounts would have put on a much better appearance.....but you have resisted the temptation.....I hope your efforts will be rewarded by a good result at the time of the Valuation."

G. S. MARATHEY.

Save Daily one anna and get the Policy and Free Saving Clock from Neptune.

For detailed information, yearly report & Agency Terms:—

Figures Which indicate the Progress & Popularity of NEPTUNE

Total Business Exceed Rs. 30,00,000
Total Annual Income Rs. 1,25,000
Total Claims Paid Rs. 1,00,000
Life & other Funds Rs. 75,000
Security Deposited with Government Rs. 63,000

1935 is the bonus year for —NEPTUNE—

Don't Worry for premium Neptune's Clock will do it.

Please Write to:— **The Neptune Assurance Company, Limited,**

Head Office

Branches: Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD. 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA, Serai Road, KARACHI.

NEPTUNE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S PROGRESS

New Record Set Up In Business, Says Chairman At Annual Meeting

Speaking at the fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Neptune Assurance Company, Ltd. on Monday the Chairman, Sheth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji said that Life Insurance business in India is not much affected by world depression.

This position he said is due to the fact that the public at large has realised the manifold advantages of insurance.

He laid special emphasis on the advantages of the Neptune clock to policyholders and also reviewed the records set up by the Company.

The following are extracts from the speech of the Chairman Sheth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, delivered on the occasion of the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Monday at the registered office of the Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Owing to the general trade depression at present prevalent throughout the whole world one would expect me to relate a sad tale of unsuccessful business. But I rejoice to say that fortunately the depression has brought practically no adverse effect on the progress of Life Insurance Business in India. On the contrary, Indian Insurance Companies stand on the whole on a stronger footing to-day than at any time before. This is no doubt due to the fact that the public at large has realised the manifold advantages of Insurance.

The effect on our Company in particular has been marvellous and you will gauge it as I now deal with the acutal operations of the Company during the year under review.

EXPENSE RATIO

Our gross expense ratio which was 81 per cent in the 1st year has now come to only 67 per cent in the 2nd year including all the amounts of claims, etc., while on comparing the total income with the management expenses it gives us a highly satisfactory expense ratio of 55 per cent of the total premium income. This, I may say, gentlemen is chiefly due to our most economic management. The revenue account snows an item of Rs. 7,687 towards the depreciation on clock and I would like to explain that we give a saving clock to each policy holder under daily premium policy which becomes his property after 3 years. We could very easily wipe off this item after 3 years, but instead of this, your Directors have preferred to be on the safe side and 1/3 of the total cost of the clock has accordingly been wiped off this year.

Allow me now gentlemen, to speak a few words in connection with our [illegible] ratio. In India ours is the [illegible] life insurance office that has issued life policies without medical examination to a voluminous extent with certain adequate safeguards. According to our rules we were to get during the year under review claims out of the total business of over 17 lacs of rupees of the last year. It will certainly interest you, gentlemen, that we have got claims for only Rs. 3,500 and it is particularly a matter worthy of note that major portion of these claims come from business which was accepted with medical examination. This record, we have very little doubt, will perhaps be a new page in the history of the Indian Insurance and then we shall have the privilege to enjoy the reputation of being pioneer in this department of Life Insurance.

LIFE FUND

Coming now to life assurance fund gentlemen, I should like to say that the life fund is one of the chief items upon which the position of a company can be judged. In the life fund a record has been created the total sum now reaching to over Rs. 46,000 as against Rs. 12,000 of the last year—which shows an increase of roughly 300 per cent. Gentlemen, with these facts and figures I can say without hesitation that the policy in Neptune is worth having especially as our first valuation is fast approaching. A good investment is always worth while!

During the year under review we have deposited with the Controller of Currency, Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs 38,000 and so our total investment now comes to Rs. 63,000 in Government Papers Besides this, we hold Postal Certificates of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and central Bank Cash Certificates of the face value of Rs. 5,000 This gives us a good return of interest, which should be of course a matter of appreciation in these days when it is quite impossible to obtain 3 per cent interest in Government Securities due to present exorbitant market rates. Mainly on this account our Fluctuation Fund is increased by 25 per cent since last year and now stands at Rs. 7,500.

To sum up, the support extended to the Company is, in my opinion, brought about on account of the tables of rates which we issue to meet the requirements of all classes, on account of the simplicity of our policy contract, our most economic policy, the promptitude of our claim settlement and human element which has been shown in the conduct of the Company's business.

COMPANY'S WORKING

This much is enough so far as the statistical facts and figures of the Company are concerned Let me now touch upon the practical side of the working of the Company which, as I observed in the earlier part of my speech, has brought about a marvellous result to the Company.

The Company has been trying interesting experiments in the interests of the poor people of this country who are not in a position to take the advantages and benefits of Insurance. Let me elucidate this further The Ordinary Insurance Schemes in which Insurance Companies generally cater are only meant for a few persons who can save a big amount for the same. Our Schemes I may modestly say, are so easy and workable that even a poor man in towns and villages can take the benefit of Insurance. Moreover, the Insurance Sense is easily cultivated in him. The average amount of our policies this year comes to Rs 600 only and though much labour and trouble is involved in the usual procedure of such type of business, it is a matter of which every one of us can be justly proud as the Insurance benefit thereby reaches the poorest man in the country.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL

Gentlemen, my predecessor two years ago referred to the question of the capital of the Company and drew attention to the fact that the Company has no hesitation in increasing the capital. The object of the company however, is to run it only in the interests of the policy holders so that the Neptune may be a real blessing to them In declaring a bonus to the shareholders the Company will be taking away money which if not taken away, will be left for the policy holders. Recently I happened to read the following remarks on this subject by an eminent Actuary of India. "There should be a large amount of capital to start with and the dividend should be partly used for returning the share capital and making it disappear from the balance sheet ultimately, so as to make the Company a mutual concern." He is evidently not in favour of mutual concern without adequate safeguards to prevent fluctuations in the company's policy by the votes of ignorant and absent policy holders being used over appointing unworthy directors.

But the point is quite clear so far as the question of capital in connection with Life Insurance is concerned. I should like to state here that our Company has already passed over the stage when certain capital to organise the business and to make preliminary expenses was necessary. Before this year ends, our deposit with the Government will exceed Rs. 1,00,000 in view of the total new income for the year under review. I don't think you or your policy holders desire to increase the capital which action will ultimately result in loss to policy holders.

We shall complete the first five year in 1935 when the Valuation of the Company will take place provided we get the same rate of mortality and obtain business as hitherto, the report in connection with this valuation will undoubtedly show a result so far perhaps unequalled in case of any Indian Life Insurance Company. This should be an incentive to our field workers, representatives and agents to work more vigorously and ardently in order to enable the public to share in the profit at the time of valuation.

NEPTUNE'S CLOCK

I take this opportunity to call upon all those concerned to strive to see that Neptune's clock becomes part and parcel of every household. Let our Branch Managers, Agents and field workers rise to the occasion and respond by acquiring a record new business for the current year which no doubt, will be celebrated consequent the first valuation report of the Company.

It is gratifying to say that during the period under review we have opened one more branch of the Company at Calcutta for Bengal, Binar and Orissa, and though this was done only quite recently, I am glad to let you know that we have been able to receive a substantial amount of business from that side. We rightly entertain bright hopes in this connection as the public of Bengal have not only appreciated our Schemes but have also warmly responded by accepting the same.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you any longer. I cordially thank you for giving me a patient hearing I now beg to submit the formal resolution for the adoption of the Directors Report and Accounts that are ready before you.

A six per cent dividend on the ordinary shares has been declared by the Imperial Airways for the year ended with March 31, 1934, the net profit amounting to £78,571 after charging £191,335 for obsolescence.

Our Baroda Letter

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF BANK MONEY

Co-operative Secretary Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Oct. 21.

In the First Class City Magistrate, Mr. C. N. Mehta's Court, the trial began of Jamshedji Mistry, ex-assistant Auditor of G. B. S. Railway, who stands charged with misappropriation and falsification of accounts of the G. B. S. Railway Staff Co-operative Society in the capacities of Secretary and Treasurer, on 20th.

Mr. Daulatsinhji, C.I.D. Inspector, in reply to queries of the Government Pleader, deposed that the accused had misappropriated about Rs. 27,000 in the last six years of the Co-operative Society. He was dismissed from service. On examination of accounts by the expert firm the Accounts Department it was found that he had defalcated Rs. 4,300 from 31-12-28 to 30-11-29, which were shown in books of the Society as deposits at the Baroda Bank, while the pass books showed no such reference. The prosecution was launched according to the orders of the Council.

The next witness Mr. Raghunath V. Rairikar, Superintendent of the Accounts Department, examined by the prosecution counsel, deposed that he was entrusted with the work of the examination of accounts under the Government orders. The accused has misappropriated about Rs. 38,000 from 1928 to 1934 while the said sum comes to Rs. 4,300 for the period of 30-12-28 to 30-11-29 which was shown falsely as deposits in the Bank of Baroda in the account books of the Society.

Next day after the examination of prosecution witnesses, accused Jamshedji Mistry said that he was the Secretary and Treasurer of G.B.S. Rly. Staff Co-operative Society from its inception in 1922 till 17-8-34, when he was dismissed from the State service. The cash of the Society was with him. Questioned by the Judge whether he had misappropriated Rs. 4,300 from 31-12-28 to 30-11-29, he declined to make any statement and requested the Court that he would explain the same in the Sessions. To further questions he replied the same.

As this offence is of a grave nature charges were framed according to sections 411 and 484 of Criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, and accused was committed to the Sessions.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT WORLI

One Man Killed And 14 Seriously Injured In Factory Accident

A serious explosion in a fireworks factory took place on Wednesday morning at Worli resulting in the death of one and serious injury to 14 persons.

The factory belonged to Mr. Peerbhoy Tyebali, a Bohra merchant, and was started only two months ago to manufacture crackers.

On Wednesday at about 10-30 a.m., Salebhoy, a relative of the proprietor, was weighing some explosives to prepare crackers, when it is stated the scale broke and the explosives fell with a crash and ignited. In a few minutes the whole factory was aflamed and a terrific explosion took place.

As the factory consisted of a single room, the workmen ran for their safety after the explosion. About 25 persons were in the room out of whom 10 escaped, 14 received injuries and one sustained fatal burns. The Fire brigade being informed rushed to the scene but in spite of three fire engines working desperately to extinguish the fire, nothing could be done as the nearest sluice was about four furlongs away from the scene of fire. A temporary pipe was laid by the firemen and after two hours' incessant efforts water was brought to the hill to combat the fire. The whole factory was however gutted owing to the combustible nature of the articles. The injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

CHEERS FOR MR. T.O.M. SOPWITH CAUSE RIOT

American Society Folks Fight At Exclusive Party

NEW YORK (By Mail)

Civil war has broken out in society circles here as a result of the Yacht Race Committee's action in dismissing Mr. Sopwith's protest on a technicality.

Dowagers are at daggers drawn venerable clubmen hurl epithets at the another, and the younger generation of New Yorks fashionable "Four Hundred" have come to blows.

News leaked out on September 25 that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet's party at the exclusive Clambake Club at Newport two nights ago ended in a riot as the result of an arrangement over Mr. Sopwith's allegations of a foul.

The Goelets are one of America's oldest and most aristocratic families, and their invitation list is always severely restricted.

Violent behaviour at a Goelet party is equivalent to brawling in church but passions have been so aroused by the yacht race protest that this brilliant social affair ended in black eyes and loosened teeth. Fists whirled, champagne was flung and the gilded youth of New York grappled with each other to the shrieks of debutantes.

After the party a number of guests were seen nursing bruised jaws and discoloured eyes. Others paid hasty visits to their dentists for reconstruction work

GENERAL MOTORS CUP FOR VOLLEY BALL

Tournament For New Trophy Begins On November 19

Play will begin on November 19th, in the General Motors Cup Volley Ball Competition. This tournament, the successor to the Neeper and Seers Cup Tournaments, will be held under the auspices of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on the Neighbourhood House grounds.

The game of volley ball has made rapid strides in Bombay. Beginning with the easy-going individual game at every man for himself, it has developed in recent years into a scientific, co-ordinated, team game--demanding both ability and stamina. The annual tournament now attracts an entry list of around 20 teams.

The Seers Cup, which was retired in 1933, was won by the Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, the tournament winners for 3 consecutive years.

The General Motors Cup, which now comes into play, has been donated by General Motors (India) Ltd., and will be awarded to the team which succeeds in winning the tournament three times.

on damaged front teeth.

The quarrel is said to have started when a number of the Goelets' guests lifted their glasses to the success of Endeavour and gave three cheers for Sopwith.

This is rank treason to Vanerbilt partisans, and fists began to fly.

MISREPRESENTING HINDU SABHA'S AIMS?

Kapurthala Subjects Protest Against State Administration

KAPURTHALA, Oct. 22.

Under the auspices of the Central Hindu Sabha a public meeting of the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs was held in the Sanatan Dharam Sabha hall under the chairmanship of L. Ram Murti. Poems were recited by Hindu and Muslims poets criticising the State administration. Thereafter the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting is of opinion that the State Hindu Sabha is a nominal body and has come into existence to misrepresent the aims and activities of the Central Hindu Sabha, Kapurthala.

This meeting protests against the lathi charges ordered by the Magistrate at village Habiwal on a Muslim gathering.—United Press.

KARACHI, Oct 24.

The airmail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 8-10 this morning and left Croydon at 9-15 a.m.—A.P.

Hakim Mohd Abdussalam, a member of the All-India Congress Committee in a statement to the press on the elections for the Assembly from the Frontier Province appeals to Raja Haidar Zaman Khan to withdraw in favour of Dr. Khan Saheb whom they first decided to get elected unopposed.

The Session of the All-India Congress Committee in progress on Tuesday at Abdul Gaffar Nagar. On the left are seen a group of Pressmen taking notes of the proceedings of the meeting.

Lord Erskine, the Governor-Designate who will arrive in Madras on November 15. Sir George Stanley will leave Madras the same afternoon after handing over charge to Lord Erskine.

Mr. J. B. PETIT IN WITNESS BOX

Story Of Jewellery Valued At Rs. 20 Lakhs

"When J. B. Petit has appeared in the witness box, the whole aspect of the case has been changed" said the Magistrate at the last stage of the resumed hearing of the "Bank of India vs. Petits' case" on Wednesday at the Mazagoan Police Court.

Mr. J. B. Petit, son of the first accused in the case was summoned as a further witness on Wednesday.

In answer to questions put by counsel witness narrated the story of the valuable jewellery, its being pledged in the Provident Investment Company and their subsequent change of hands in certain cases.

VALUED AT RS. 20 LAKHS

Witness stated, that he had seen the jewellery—a large and beautiful collection of it—before his father's death and sometimes after. The collection was roughly valued at 20 lakhs of rupees and a substantial part of it was taken to Europe by his father in 1906 and that portion was roughly valued at £100,000.

Witness in reply to further questions as to the description of some of the jewels which he could describe, said that he remembered a big pearl and diamond necklace with a pearl pendant in the middle. It was a very valuable piece of jewellery and when it was made it was valued at about a lakh of rupees.

"CREST NECKLACE"

There was another necklace of diamonds with a family crest in the middle and it was called the "crest necklace", "goswalas", as they were commonly known an exquisite and rare piece of jewellery which has first accused possessed was also valued at between 1-1/2 and 2 lakhs of rupees.

Asked about other jewellery which the accused could not describe but could indentify witness said that there were a number of necklaces, neckchains, malas, earrings, brooches, pendants and bracelets with his mother.

He also saw the lot given to the Provident Investment Company and how it was carried from the Chateu Petit to the Company.

Question:—Apart from these did you see any others—in about 1928 I saw some jewellery packed up in packets by the accused No. 1 on the occasion when I advised her to take the jewellery to the Central Bank for safe deposit.

Questioned about the sale of jewellery, witness said that certain jewellery was carried by him to be sold to Mr. Schipper at the Taj at the instance of the first accused.

Even after accused No. 1 had taken a portion of the jewellery to the Provident Investment Company, witness said, his mother had considerable jewellery left.

The story how witness carried certain portion of jewellery to the Central Bank to be pledged at the Safe Deposit, how a certain Hindu named Bhide came to him to purchase jewellery and how he was surprised and hurt when his mother told him on the phone, when she was apprised of the matter, that she had no jewellery left with her after the jewellery was pledged in the P. I. Co., were narrated by witness by stages as counsel put the questions.

Witness knew for certain that she had been left with considerable jewellery even after she pledged some of them in the P. I. Company.

Apropos the gifts she was said to have made to certain members of the family, witness said in answer to another question:—"I never heard it suggested until after the adjudication of the accused No. 1 (his mother) that she had made over a large number of jewellery to the accused No. 2 (Dinbai Petit) as gift. She, however, made small gifts or presents on certain occasions like birthdays or new year days.

At one point witness said that he advised his mother to transfer the pledged jewellery from the Provident Investment Company to the Central Bank and also the Sheik Memon Street property to the same Bank.

Most of the time in the latter part of the hearing was taken up in putting in letters that passed between the accused No. 1 or her legal advisers and witness—letters threatening to take legal action on one side and asking for another lakh of loan as promised by the first accused—were read over in the court and put in as exhibits.

PROMISE OF LOAN

Witness said he had received a loan of one lakh of rupees after he had been promised two lakhs by the first accused when witness was in financial stringency

Witness also said that he had never approached for a loan from the second accused.

The examination was not complete when the court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed to Friday next.

Messrs. Sukia, Jungalwalla and Lam appeared for the accused respectively while Mr. Coltman with Homi Banaji instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya conducted the prosecution.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Mahmud (in the centre). Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. and Mr. T. C. Goswami. Khan Sahib. Babu Rajendra Prasad with Mr.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-elect of the 48th Indian National Congress, with his wife.

FOR RELIEF OF GUJARAT PEASANTS

Sjt. Kothari Busy Collecting Funds

(From Our Correspondent).

SAYAJIGANJ, Oct. 24.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has started collection of funds for Gujarat peasants. Sjt. Chhotabhai Patel has given Rs. 500. The collection is going on briskly.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has despatched yesterday an express letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy a copy of the telegram regarding Viceroy's forthcoming visit to the Western India States, which was returned by the Postmaster, Wadhwan Camp being stopped as objectionable.

He leaves Baroda for Joravarnagar to-morrow.

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE'S MEETING

A General Meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Readymoney Terrace, Hornby Villard Road, Worli, Babu Rajendra Prasad will preside.

A sentence of two years hard labour has been awarded to Durjara Singh a sewadar of Gurdwara Saragarhi, under Government control for having in his possession a gun without license.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, (left), Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, in conversation outside the Subjects Committee Pandal.

NORTH LAMBETH BY-ELECTION

Labour Retains Seat By Huge Majority

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The North Lambeth By-Election to replace the Labour M.P. Mr. Frank Briant, who died recently has resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr. E. A. Strauss (Labour)	11,281
Mr. Simpson (Liberal)	4,968
Mr. Markham (National Labour)	2,927
Mrs. Brown (Independent Imperialist)	305

—Reuter.

BUTTER FAKERS BROUGHT TO BOOK

Municipal Magistrates Busy

The following were prosecuted for selling adulterated ghee by the Municipality and convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court:—

Govindlal N. Mehta, Owner, at New Chawl, Madhavbaug, C. P. Tank, fined Rs. 34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 34.1 per cent. Vadilal Lalubhai Shah, Vendor, at No. 42 Dhanji-Street, fined Rs. 89 or in default 3 months' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 89.5 per cent. Tejsi Govar, Vendor at No. 211, Princess Street, fined Rs. 65 or in default 2 months' simple imprisonment for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 65 per cent. and Thakarsi Rawjee. Owner and Vendor at No. 467 Grant Road, fined Rs. 20 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 39.1 per cent.

LORRY DRIVER STILL ABSCONDING

Sakharam Gawli, the second victim of the crash of lorry, No. X 7691 at Gowalia Tank, yesterday, died in J. J. Hospital yesterday.

The name of the other victim is not known, but he is believed to be a Catholic youth.

The lorry belongs to Khamdad Kumin and the driver of the lorry Abdul Aziz is still absconding.

At the inquest to-day, the Coroner, after hearing some evidence, postponed further hearing pending further enquiries.

T. B. SANATORIUM FOR MIRAJ

Governor Performs Opening Ceremony

Opening the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Miraj, on Wednesday afternoon, the Governor of Bombay said:

I assure you that it gives us the greatest pleasure to pay a visit to this renowned centre of medical missionary activity in Western India, and to have an opportunity of expressing our recognition of the services which the American Presbyterian Mission is rendering to the people of the Bombay Presidency. Countless families, rich and poor, on this side of India remember with gratitude the kind and expert treatment which they have received in the Mission hospitals at Miraj and Vengurla.

The town of Miraj, where the late Sir William Wanless began his work with the help and encouragement of the Chief of Miraj more than 40 years ago, and continued it almost up to the time of his lamented death in 1933, has become one of the most famous places in the West of India.

STILL IN INFANCY

It is no doubt true that the systematic treatment of tuberculosis in India is still in its infancy. This is to some extent the case in other parts of the world, for it is perhaps natural that more attention should be paid to human ailments which respond more readily to medical treatment or for which an immediate cure can be promised. Even in Europe the expert treatment of tuberculosis is confined to a comparatively few centres. It is unfortunately a fact that in many of our hospitals only makeshift arrangements can be made for its treatment at present, and this is more especially true in the case of our village dispensaries. The opening of the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium marks, therefore, a definite stage in the history of medical relief in this part of India.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

I am afraid I have not previously heard of the request which has been made for the remission of the land rental and of the taxes on the land which was acquired from the Government of Bombay, but I will examine it very carefully and sympathetically when the time comes.

I have much pleasure in declaring the Sir William Wanless Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients formally open.

"PESHWAS' DAFTAR"

Another Volume Of Selections Published

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Another volume of the "Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar", which is the 45th of the series edited by Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "Documents illustrating Maratha Administration."

With a view to illustrate the various aspects of the Maratha administration in general, papers selected from different sections of the Peshwas' Daftar have been printed in this Selection.

In addition, it contains some useful information which was collected by members of the staff during the four years they spent in examining the Daftar.

Selection No. 45 from the Peshwas' Daftar, which is priced at Rs. 2-7-0, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot and the usual book-sellers in Bombay and eslewhere.

WOVEN PORTRAIT OF MAHATMA

We have received from Mr. Pannalal Maneklal Chinai:

A copy of the photo of "Mahatma Gandhi," which is woven on a Jacquard Machine.

He says that it required 400 needles and a straight draft to manufacture it.

It was first drawn on a design paper and then filled up with necessary designs. It has taken two months to finish the same. It was prepared in one of the local Mills by Mr. Chinai, who is studying in 3rd Session Textile Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The said photo is for sale and it will be good to preserve in a photo-frame. Price per copy 0-6-0 (annas six only), and can be had from Mr. P. M. Chinai, c/o Mr. Nagindas F. Chinai, Chinai Building, 79, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 3, 1990
Muslim: Rajab 15, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehesht 19, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 8m
High Water: 1-25 13-16
Low Water: 7-27 19-14
All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Arya Samaj Pandal, Worli, 5 p.m.
Congress Subjects' Committee meeting, Abdul Gaffar Nagar 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 26.

Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Opening Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 27.

S S Naldera with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Second Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 28.

Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Third Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Circus Clown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Watan Parast" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mystery Squadron" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Time as usual.

NEEL-KAAL

This is the name of all kinds of inks manufactured by the Andhra Kala Parishat, at Tenali (Guntur District). Patronisers of Swadeshi goods should find this brand a good substitute for foreign stuff.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 20th October 1934, was 353; of these 253 were males and 110 females.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the Western Approach to the Tilak Bridge on Thursday, the 25th October 1934 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 p.m. European Programme. A programme arranged by Mr. A. Sweet. 7-30 p.m. "Variety." 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 9-20 p.m. General news in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-40 p.m. Instrumental music. 10 p.m. A Concert by Miss Freny Tarachand 11 p. m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos (Tenor). 8-30 p.m. A Studio Concert. 9-10 p.m. Talk Sir James Jeans. 9-30 p.m. "Scottish Delight". Mae Johnston (Soprano), George Hutchinson (Entertainer) and the Reel Players, in light-hearted songs, Stories and Dances. 10 p.m. An Organ Recital by Gilbert Mills. Relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. 10-30 p.m. The News. 10-45 p.m. The Pierre Fol Quintet. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

In order that it may be convenient for the members and their staff to attend the forthcoming 48th session of the Indian National Congress, the Bombay Shroff Association resolved that the members of the Association shall close their business on Saturday the 27th instant.

BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Readymoney Terrace, Hornby Villard Road, Worli. Babu Rajendra Prasad will preside. All members are requested to attend the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 31st instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE SWADESHI MARKET MUSEUM

On account of the 48th Indian National Congress Session, and for the convenience of delegates, visitors and general public, the Museum will remain open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. instead of 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. No entrance fee for visitors.

Thousands of people have visited this Museum up-to-now, those who are the lovers and well-wishers of the Swadeshi are requested not to miss this opportunity of seeing this Museum prior the 8th of November, 1934.

TO-DAY'S WORKERS' MASS MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the All-India Trades Union Congress mass meetings of the workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at the following places and times mentioned against them when the programme of workers' demonstration at the time of the Congress Session will be explained.

AZAD MAIDAN, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) President—Sarang, speakers: Charles Mascarnas, Shibnath Banerjee, D. L. Pathak and others.

DONGRI, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) President—Maniben Kara, speakers: Dr. Shetty, Shibnath Banerjee, Gowri Shanker, Abdul Razak and others.

NAGU SAYAGI WADI, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) President—Kandalkar, speakers: Gavri Shanker, Kandalkar, Alwe, Joshi and others.

FERGUSSON ROAD, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) President—Shastri, speakers: Kankule, Karnik, D. Gangull and others.

NAIGAON, at 6 p.m. President—Kulkarni, speakers: H. V. Chaudhary, Rane and others.

TARDEO, at 6 p.m. President—Khedgikar, speakers: Patkar, Amonekar, and others.

MADANPURA, at 6 p.m. President—Maniben Kara, speakers: Abdul Razak, Aziz, Mukherji and others.

PAREL (near G.I.P.) Station at 5-30 p.m. President—Jhabvalla, speakers: Inamdar, Chaudhari Z. R., T. Bhattacharjee.

A. I. T. U. C And Congress Socialists

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trades Union Congress held on Tuesday evening a Committee has been appointed to discuss with the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party the basis of co-operation in the trade Union Movement.

The Committee consists of:—(1) Hariharnath Shastri. (2) Shibnath Banerjee. (3) Gaurishander. (4) V. B. Karnik. (5) C. L. Kandalkar. (6) R. A. Khedgikar. and (7) Kulkarni.

SOCIALISTS WILL ADDRESS

Mass Meeting Of Workers At Kamgar Maidan

A mass meeting of the Workers' will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan to explain the programme of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

The following speakers will address the meeting:—

1. Acharya Narindra Deva,
2. Swami Sampurnanand,
3. Hariharnath Shastri,
4. P. Y. Deshpande,
5. Achyut Patwardhan,
6. Dr. Rammanohar Lohia,
7. Rajaram Shastri.

"CONGRESS GUIDE" AVAILABLE

(Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee).

The "Congress Guide" in English issued by the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress is now made available for sale at the office of the Enquiry Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, and also from volunteers.

The Hindi translation of the English edition is also sold at Re. 1 per copy.

Dramatic Performance At Exhibition

To-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) the Prabadevi Mela will give a dramatic performance inside the Exhibition grounds at Worli. Mrs. Margarat E. Cousins and Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, Bhulabhai Desai, K. M. Munshi and others will be among the prominent visitors. Apart from the usual entrance fee for the Exhibition an extra two (6-2-0) annas will be charged as admission fee for the performance.

RAJPUTANA MADHYABHARAT CONVENTION

A meeting of the workers of Rajputana Madhyabharat was held on Tuesday evening in the Marwari Library Hall under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlalji Pitti. It was decided that the Convention shall be held on Sunday, October 28, under the presidentship of Seth Govindlalji Malpani. The time and place will be announced shortly.

RED T. U. C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the enlarged Executive Council of the All-India Red Trade Union Congress will be held at the office of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

"CURSE OF COMMUNALISM"

There will be a public lecture under the auspices of "Satya Samaj" to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Hira-Baug Lecture Hall at C. P. Tank, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Editor "Karmavir" Pandit Arjunlal Sethi President Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. Premchandji Sahityaratna Pt. Darbarilalji Nyayateerth and others will speak on the occasion. The subject of lectures will be "The curse of communalism."

PAKUR RAJ CASE

Accused Plead Not Guilty

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

In the Pakur Raj Case to-day before the Alipore Sessions Judge all the accused Dr. Satyapada Bhattacharjee, Benoyendra Pande, Dr. D. R. Dhar and Fr. Taranath Bhattacharjee made a statement after prosecution had closed its evidence. They all reiterated the plea of innocence. Arguments commences to-morrow.—United Press.

WOMEN'S ADDRESS TO TAGORE

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Dr. Tagore received an address this evening from Women's Indian Association. The address was read in Tamil by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy and in English by Mrs. Dadhaboy.

The Poet in reply said that his position was like an unfamiliar flower in a place where flowers are not quite known, for he was addressing persons who were ignorant of Bengali and did not read his poems and writings in Bengali.

Still, the Poet continued Mother Heart was universal, not knowing differences of colour, place and language.

The metting terminated unexpectedly because of rain.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona East Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
	Departure.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona East Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.		H.M
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

SINGAPORE, Oct. 24.

Miles Hawk piloted by Malcolm MacGregor and Henry Walker arrived at 7-2 G. M. T.—Reuter.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Cyclists

Are the cyclists a danger to the traffic in Bombay? The cyclists in the city come mostly from poor or middle classes, many of them hire cycles at two to three annas per hour and enjoy a ride. They are not conversant with traffic regulations and therefore rush in anywhere despite the signal of the traffic constable to the contrary. From July 20th to August 30th last 393 cyclists were prosecuted for contravening the police signals. 130 were prosecuted for driving on the wrong side. 50 for rash driving, 29 for not having bells on their cycles. 65 for carrying another passenger on the cycle, 97 for riding at night without lamps and 16 for riding on the foot paths. It is proposed by the Government to levy Registration Fee on the cyclists also so that numbers may be given to them. Under the present system it is difficult for the police to arrest cyclists as at times they do not give a correct address when challenged for disobeying policy signals. Registration will also give protection to the cyclists against thefts of their cycles.

Stray Dogs

The Humanitarian Conference passed a laudable resolution on Tuesday against destroying stray dogs. While sympathising with their love for animals, one wonders if they realised the havoc played by the stray dogs with the ramifies of those who died of hydrophobia caused by these stray dogs? The statistics prepared by the Haffkine Institute show that not a week passes without a case of dog bite in the city.

Socialists' Growing Strength

HOW MAHATMA "EXPLOITS" THE RICH

(By "Anon")

After an expression of sympathy with the Nehru family over the illness of Mrs. Kamla Nehru, Mahatma Gandhiji's resolution proposing the formation of an All-India Village Industries Association was the first to come for discussion. The Mahatma explained at length why he wanted such an association for the revival of "dead and dying" industries, and the fact that the resolution was passed without serious opposition can partly at least be ascribed to Congressmen's loyalty to their leader. The Mahatma has always pleaded the cause of charkha with such vehemence and persistence that some at least were surprised to find him advocating the cause of other village industries. He himself, however, explained that charkha was not sufficient to give relief to the villager and few can deny that Ganchiji is rightly anxious for the revival of "dead and dying" village industries.

"DEAD OR DYING."

Doctor Sanyal wanted the deletion of the words —"dead or dying." His amendment he said, would enlarge the scope of the association which should also help industries other than those dying or dead He, however, did not seem to realize in the first place, that almost all village industries are either dead or dying and secondly that if some are not then they do not require a special organisation to protect them.

A rather silly attack was made on the Mahatma when a member remarked that he was not "of the masses." Gandhiji, however, replied to the remark with his characteristic good humour and there was general laughter when he said that he had consistently exploited the capitalists for the benefit of the masses.

SOCIALISTS' STRENGTH

A great deal of plain-speaking was indulged in by members on Mrs. Naidu's resolution in moving which the "nightingale of India" beautifully described the sufferings and sacrifices of the nation in the cause of freedom. While none disagreed with the part relating to naion's sacrifices, one member frankly stated that most Congress members had only accepted non-violence as a creed and it was wrong to say that they had undying faith in it. The Socialist amendment wanted the Congress to adopt direct mass action as its political weapon. The voting on both the amendment and the resolution was closer than on any resolution yesterday and revealed the growing strength of the Socialist group. It was only a matter of a dozen more votes and they would have won their first victory. On the eve of this session the Socialists were regarded as a "promising" minority, yesterday they were called an "influential minority, to-day they have proved a distinctly "dangerous" minority. Within such a short space of time they have become a force to be reckoned with and who knows they may have a majority in a year or two.

AFTER TEA

After the interval for refreshment (when the A. I. C. C. members appeared to be doing full justice to the fare provided), the Committee met again for a little more than an hour. The discussion on Dr. Pattabi Sitaramya's resolution recommending that Congress Reception Committees be relieved of the task of arranging for exhibitions and demonstrations had to be postponed owing to Dr. Sanyal's allegations against the All India Spinners Association. The move to eliminate unnecessary pomp and show which proves a burden on the Reception Committee, from the annual session of the Congress is an important one and deserves the keenest attention of the Subjects Committee members when they resume discussion on the question. For fifty years the Congress has been held in big cities. It is time the town and villages were given opportunities to invite the Congress Session.

The resolution limiting the life of the Parliamentary Board which was unanimously passed will also have far-reaching consequences. And socialists will undoubtedly have a number of themselves on the Board when the election of members is held after five months.

Family group of Babu Rajendra Prasad taken at the President's tent at Abdul Gaffar Nagar. Seated to his right are the Congress President's son, and mother and on his left his wife.

The REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for the benefit of all the visitors for the Congress Session!

The drama of the girl who left her throne to seek the love that is the birthright of womanhood!
with
JOHN GILBERT
LEWIS STONE
HEAR HER ON THE
WIDE RANGE
EQUIPMENT!—SHE'S MARVELLOUS!

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CIRCUS DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!
FEATURING
An Infinite Variety of Dumbfounding FEATS Performed with Amazing Aptitude by These Actual Circus Stars—
THE FLYING COODNAS
POODLES HANNEFORD EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
THE PICCHIANI FAMILY
1,000 COMICAL COMICALITIES!
1,001 FLOORSHAKING LAUGHS!

And

JOE E.
BROWN
CIRCUS CLOWN
SEE the man-eating lion eat his head for Joe Brown's amusement!
SEE Joe as the very man for a bull-throwing knife-thrower!
AND A MYRIAD OTHER MARVELS NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED ON ANY SCREEN!

Also the
ALL-COLOUR MUSICAL
"SERVICE with a SMILE"
featuring LEON ERROLL
and the most beautiful girls in Hollywood!

PATHE
Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Book early—Phone 41561.

Ronald COLMAN
IN THE GREATEST MYSTERY THRILLER OF ALL TIME
BULLDOG DRUMMOND STRIKES BACK
with
LORETTA YOUNG
WARNER OLAND—UNA MERKEL—CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
THRILLS! HUMOUR! MYSTERY! DRAMA!
A 20TH CENTURY SUPER PICTURE.

Reasons Differ

IT CLEANS SO QUICKLY—THOROUGHLY
See how your teeth sparkle and gleam after only a few days use.
AND IT IS SO SAFE TO USE
Harder than tartar, yet softer than tooth enamel, it cannot scratch.
YES, AND IT TASTES SO GOOD, TOO!

Pleasant to use—no disagreeable, soapy taste, yet most effective.

BUY A TUBE TODAY

Listerine Tooth Paste has proved time and time again that it cleans better, quicker and far more thoroughly. It works wonders even with teeth that seem to be off-colour. Tartar, tobacco stains and discolourations yield to it with surprising speed. Use Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days and see how much it will improve *your* teeth.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1934

NOTABLE RESOLUTIONS

Apart from the very touching speeches that were made in the Subjects Committee appealing to Mahatma Gandhi not to retire from the Congress and his extremely feeling reply to them the most notable feature of the proceedings of the Committee on the first day of its meeting was the success achieved by the Socialists. It was at first believed that the influence of this new party was quite negligible. But the fact that they got over forty votes for some of their amendments to official resolutions clearly shows that their influence is far from negligible. They demonstrated convincingly that they had come into the Congress to stay and that they formed a fast growing party. They might probably have succeeded better still but for their ill-advised opposition to the Parliamentary Board and its policy. It is to be hoped, however, that when, as is all but certain, the Congress Session follows the Subjects Committee in supporting the Board and its programme, the Socialists will for the sake of Congress discipline refrain from actively opposing the Board's election propaganda. Any such opposition will be strongly resented by Congressmen and the voters in general and will be prejudicial to the interests of the Socialists themselves.

Signal Defeat

Another striking feature of the proceedings was the signal defeat of Pandit Malaviya on the question of the Communal Award. By his propaganda which has stirred up communal prejudices in Bengal, the Punjab and some other parts of the country Pandit had hoped to get a goodly number of members, if not a majority, to support him and in that hope he sometimes blamed the Working Committee for not referring the qustion to the A. I. C. C. earlier. But he now finds that in a Committee constituted but a few weeks ago in the light of all the discussion on the Award, he gets only twelve votes as against 114 on the other side. If the Pandit has an open mind on this question to any extent, the voting should be a revelation to him. He and Mr. Aney will in all probability make one more desperate effort. But a bigger disillusionment is in store for him. He has, however, already gone so far in defying the Congress that, even when defeated in the open session, he may say that he would appeal from the Congress itself to the electorate. As the bulk of the electorate is loyal to the Congress, it is its duty duly to impress upon the revolting Nationalist Party that it will not do to flout the Congress when it is engaged in a most strenuous struggle with Government for national freedom. It remains to be noted in this connection that the success of the Working Committee on the question of the Award is to an appreciable extent due to the Socialists, who most severely condemned the communal attitude of the Pandit.

Follow Him

It is a great pity that all the appeals made by responsible Congress leaders urging Gandhiji not to retire from the Congress in what they not inappropriately called the midst of the war have failed to change his mind. All that is to be done now is to make the best of the situation with the help of his guidance given from outside the Congress, and make it possible for him to return to it as early as possible. On this last point he has himself stated that if something miraculous happens or if the Congress convinces him that his presence in it is essential in the interest of the country, he might some day return to it. It is the duty of the Congress that has in vain appealed to him not to retire to do in the near future all that is possible to hasten the day of his return. That will be possible only if it follows his principles and policies with greater sincerity and earnestness than it has so far done. How to adjust these principles and policies to the new ones that are being pressed upon the public and that demand consideration is a pretty hard problem. But the problem must be satisfactorily solved, Else the active leadership of Gandhiji may for ever be lost to the Congress.

Samples Of Indian Army Economies

The Communique issued last week by the Government of India regarding the compulsory block of certain surplus officers in the Indian Army has been hailed in certain quarters as a model of economy, which the country will feel very sceptical about as a piece of real retrenchment. The block of Army officers has been caused by reckless Commissions being granted for the purpose of the War; and as the bulk of these were not temporary Commissions for the duration of the War, as was the case with the corresponding officers in the British Conscript Army, the surplus continued after the War came to an end. Demobilisation in India was only a name, or affected only the officers in such extra units as had been set up for the War only. The first step, therefore, of retrenchment of this kind was nominal, resulting in very little economy to the tax-payer in India. The process of promotion in the Indian Army being almost wholly on grounds of mere seniority in service, the bulk of the senior officers now consists of middle-aged persons blocking all promotion to the more junior ranks, and leaving the Army in the hands of Colonels too aged to have much energy, enthusiasm or efficiency left in them. For the sake, therefore, of securing a fair proportion of the more youthful element, still active and enthusiastic about their chosen profession, the Army authorities, the Indian Government, and the Secretary of State in Council have agreed to a system of compulsory retirement over a period of six years, beginning with September next, and affecting some 400 officers of the rank of Majors.

Examined in detail, and considered as a measure of financial economy, the proposals do not commend themselves at all to minds saturated with the urgent need for economy in this inflated and unproductive Department. There is compulsory retirement of a section of the officer class,—but without any real diminution in their emoluments and opportunities to the retired block, so far as the Indian tax-payer is concerned. The tenure of command of officers appointed as Colonels is at present 4 years; for officers appointed from and after January 1st next, it will be reduced to 3 years. On completion of this period, and in the absence of any further promotion or active employment, this class of officers will be given one year's leave, without prejudice to their right to earn a full pension of £840 per annum. A second category consists of officers, who, having completed 26 years' service, and qualified for promotion to a Lieut.-Colonelcy, are yet unable to find such posts. These will be granted one year's leave, without prejudice to their rights to Pension, and then placed on the retired list, subject to a minimum Pension of £700 per annum and subject further to such reductions according to the variation in the cost of living as their contract of services provides for. In these two cases there is obviously no real economy to the tax-payer; for the salaries as well as the pensions burden will be practically unaffected. It is only in the third category of officers, really retired compulsorily under the present scheme, wherein there could be the slightest pretension to any saving being made by these changes. In this category are officers, whose first command dates from anywhere between August 4, 1914, and December 31, 1920. Not more than 400 of such officers could be retired, under the new scheme,—the retirement being spread over a period of 6 years beginning with September next. Selected officers from this class will be placed on a special Unemployed, or Retired List, where they will remain until they complete their 50th year of age, or 28 years of service. During this enforced retirement, they would receive pension, or Unemployment pay, of £400 per annum plus £60 per annum for married officers, and a further addition of £40 for the first child, and £25 each for the second and third child respectively,—or a maximum Unemployed pay of £550. When they have completed this period of enforced re-idleness, they would become eligible to the full normal pension, as though they had rendered complete service for the usual period, of £840 per annum. While on the Unemployed List, officers of this category will not be barred from taking civil or any other employment, provided that they will remain liable to be called out on general mobilisation.

What real economies can be expected from such measures? They are intended, primarily, to facilitate withdrawal from the Army by people still young enough to find decent jobs in other walks of life, and render efficient service therein, especially if they are out of sympathy with the proposed constitutional changes in India. It is in no way reducing their security, for while they are thus unemployed, they will be receiving a certain income, which is liberal enough to keep them in the standard of life to which they are accustomed in their own country. And, at the same time, and without any risk to themselves, they would be free to look out for other jobs, in Indian States, in Concessionaire Companies, or other capacity in India, where they would have no less chances of exploiting their connections and influence, and so earn their new remuneration. The apologist for this scheme could only plead the financial reason, on behalf of this measure, that it would prevent the inflation in Army expenditure which a continuance of such a large block of senior officers entitled to regular promotion in order of seniority to higher posts and pay would involve. This is not positive saving; but rather a prevention of additional expenditure,—two wholly different things. It is calculated that the total saving due to this measure will be, in the first year of the scheme, Rs. 5 lakhs per annum in a Budget of roughly 50 crores, or less than one-tenth of one per cent! And the aggregate saving, in the course of six years, and counting at the maximum, would be about a crore, according to the calculations of official apologist. That, too, on the assumption that within this period no other changes of policy take place, no mobilisation takes place, and the cost of living does not rise. What a sample of economies practised by the Military authorities, and the Government of India!

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

A Notable Volume

It is but natural that after nearly half a century of political activity in the country there should be not one but half a dozen or more political parties, each with its own well or ill-defined creeds and programmes. Where for decades the Congress alone sought to voice the feelings and aspirations of the politically-awakened people and served as a rallying point for all those who wanted to cultivate among them the desire for freedom, with the passage of time new ideas and ideologies have made their way into the minds of the thinking classes with the result that new and new groups of politicians have begun to be formed who do not see eye-to-eye with the Congress, though that organisation too has changed and readjusted its angle of vision from time to time to suit the new circumstances that have risen. The "Bombay Chronicle" ever since its birth twenty-one years ago, while fully convinced that the Congress is the one body which is truly representative of the nation and, therefore, entitled to the unswerving loyalty of all patriotically-minded Indians, has always believed in the need for the growth of free and independent thought in the nation and, therefore, has always been ready to help in the untrameled expression of such thought, whatever the quarter from which it may originate. Its claim in this respect will be found to be fully justified by a glance through the contents of the Special Congress Number of the journal, which was published yesterday. In this

(Continued on Page 7.)

CONGRESS AND THE STATES

In The Interests Of Democracy In India As A Whole The Congress Should Help States People's Agitation For Responsible Government In The States

By G. R. ABHYANKAR

The Congress constitution by Article 8, para 3, provided that the Congress is not to interfere with the internal affairs of the Indian States. In 1928 at the Calcutta Congress this proviso was deleted. Many speakers like Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Jamnalal Bajaj and Satyamurti spoke on this amendment deleting the clause. This motion was carried unanimously. It is thus now beyond a shadow of doubt that the Congress is perfectly within its rights to interfere with the affairs of the States, to support the people in their demands for the redress of their grievances and to give them all possible assistance in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of responsible government in their States. It was at this Session that the famous resolution was passed, stating: "The Congress urges on the Ruling Princes of the Indian States to introduce responsible government based on representative institutions in their States and to issue immediately proclamations or enact laws guaranteeing elementary and fundamental rights of citizenship, such as rights of association, free speech, free Press, and security of person and property. This Congress further assures the people of Indian States of its sympathy with and support in their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible government in the States."

Appeal To Congress

The Indian States people, therefore, appeal to the Indian National Congress to reaffirm this resolution at its coming Session. The people of the States further request the Congress that, if it is pleased to pass any resolution about Federation as outlined in the White Paper, it should insert in unambiguous terms that a federal constitution will be acceptable to the Congress only if it provides for (a) the election of the States representatives in the Federal Legislature, and (b) for a guarantee of the fundamental rights of the States' people in the federal constitution, and (c) for imposing upon all the acceding States the obligation of accepting constitutional amendments passed in the Federal Legislature by a certain specified majority. The Congress further ought to state, if it passes any resolution about the composition of the Constituent Assembly, that the States' people will be given on the Constituent Assembly, an equal place with British Indians and an equal share with them in the task of constitution making that will be assigned to the Assembly. A State Week was recently organised throughout the Deccan States in several places and a resolution embodying the above request has been passed in all places. In view of the past history of the Congress and in view of the change effected in the constitution the Congress should have no hesitation in passing the above resolutions. It is, therefore, earnestly submitted that the view expressed that the States are independent political entities and the Congress should not meddle with State affairs will not prevail and the sympathy and support of 8 crores of States people would be retained on the side of this premier political organisation in this country.

Amazing Claims

The British Government is extremely anxious to retain its firm grip over the Indian Princes. Anticipating the reforms, they inspired the Princes with the idea that their relations were with the Crown and not with the Government of India. The Butler Committee gave its opinion that without the consent of the Princes they cannot be transferred to a new Government responsible to the Indian Legislature. The Simon Commission approved of this and the Premier at the Round Table Conference expressed the acceptance of this view. Under this arrangement the Indian Rulers are kept even in the future under the one-man rule of the

(Continued on page 10).

Frankly Speaking

THIS NEW ADMIRATION.

There was a time—and not very long ago—when Britain and other European Powers, who are all on terms of the most cordial friendship with Turkey, despised and condemned the Turkish Nationalists as rebels who deserved no quarter and certainly no recognition as the leaders of an independent Turkey. That was also the time when America was, if possible, even stronger than Europe in prejudices and intentions against Turkey. But Turkey succeeded in wresting herself out of the grip of the Powers and everything changed. To-day Turkey is treated with the utmost respect and even admiration. The American Ambassador in Turkey is reported to have indulged, at a function in Paris, in the praise of the Republic which borders almost on fulsome flattery. This is not surprising. The Republic deserved almost all that was said in its favour. But we are sure Mustafa Kemal and his advisers will not misunderstand this accession of admiration. Capitulations having disappeared for good, and force being out of the question, Europe and America are resorting to subtle means to gain economic and commercial advantages.

SPAIN'S FUTURE.

The present Spanish Government has not brought peace to the country much less stability to itself. Its suppression of the Socialists may be followed by its own suppression, a sequel that will not occur unexpectedly. It was anticipated. Leading generals, it is stated, have been discussing a plan of military dictatorship which aims 'inter alia' at ousting President Zamora. The difficulty appears to be that there is jealousy among the prominent Generals as to who should wear the crown of the late Primo de Rivera. But however serious the rivalry among Generals, the present Government is, we think, doomed. The whole trouble in Spain was a tussle between Socialism and Democracy on the one side and Dictatorship of the Right on the other. The latter won, having used the administration as its tool. And it is going to try and establish its complete supremacy, whether it is in the shape of a military or semi-military dictatorship.

SUBASH BOSE'S OBSESSION.

One can understand and appreciate the attitude of the Socialists towards the Communal Award. Indeed they are perfectly correct in treating it with contempt as something that has absolutely nothing to do with the mass of the people of India. But one can neither understand nor appreciate the obsession of some of our countrymen as if the Communal Award were the only and the most dangerous menace which the country has to face. Much less so when the obsession possesses such an avowed radical as Srijut Subash Chandra Bose. His latest statement that he has sent to this country from Karlsbad on the eve of a Congress session which even enemies acknowledge as momentous, is as surprising as it is regrettable.

SURPRISING AND INEXPLICABLE.

With an intensiveness worthy of extra-sensitive poets and painters Sjt. Bose concentrates his mind and patriotism on the Communal Award literally to the exclusion of everything else. For Bengal it is "a life and death question" and "it will virtually undo the work of the last 30 years." This is not all. Sjt. Bose's intensiveness carries him much further. "If," he insists, "it was necessary for Mahatma Gandhi to stake his precious life in order to alter one small portion of this Award, it will be necessary for the people to stake their all in order to have this outrageous decision rejected." On the eve of the Congress session, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose utterly forgets the fundamental problems facing the people of his country, he even forgets the White Paper and the Constituent Assembly and he invites the country to stake its all on the rejection of the Communal Award. Why?

SAFEGUARDS FOR PEOPLE.

The Maharaja of Patiala and "the great majority of Princes" for whom he professes to speak have not been any wiser for the events that have happened in India and abroad during the last few years. They still insist on safeguards and yet more safeguards for their Princely Order before they consent to join the proposed Federation, though they breathe not a word about safeguards far more necessary for the States people. They claim complete internal sovereignty for themselves but would trench on the sovereignty of British India by claiming in the Federation "authority and influence proportionate to their political and historical importance". The historical importance of monarchy in recent years is evidently little appreciated by the Indian Princes, and their political importance must indeed be a doubtful quantity in the estimate of dispassionate critics. However, the millions of States people have by now realised their own importance, historical, political and of every other kind. And they are going to assert that influence despite all the anti-democratic safeguards which the Princes may claim and get from their British allies.

THE TRADITIONAL POLICY.

As a member of the British Government, Lord Londonderry cannot but defend the Government's Indian policy. And he cannot but describe it as "progressive" and "in accordance with the traditional policy of placing responsibility for Self-Government on the component parts of the Empire." So far as this country is concerned, every Indian knows that the policy is the reverse of progressive and the traditional quality that marks it is that relating to the safeguarding of the British Imperialist tradition in the worst sense of Imperialism. Lord Londonderry claimed that the policy had followed the line of placing on the communities themselves the responsibility of self-government..." How it has been done in India is not a secret. And yet they would turn an obvious vice into virtue.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Khadi Must Be There

Khadi and even spinning must be there, as a vital part of the Congress constitution and as the main qualifications in the franchise. Abolition of the Khaddar clause in the franchise is sure to lead to employment of very questionable means by selfish grabbers of power to retain their hold over the Congress organization. It is the Khaddar clause that has so far been able to somewhat reduce the practice of fraud and corruption at the time of elections. The new amendments are designed to reduce them to a minimum so far as is humanly possible.—"Voice of India."

Alternatives

It is the whole Congress programme and not merely the Congress constitution that requires drastic revision. The only group in the Congress that is now offering an alternative programme is that of the Socialists. However they are not as yet sufficiently strong in the Congress to capture it.

The immediate alternative therefore is either a compromise that will enable Mahatma Gandhi to continue for the time being or a more or less chaotic condition. It is a situation that is summed up in Mathew Arnold's useful saying—the old is out of date the new not yet born.—"People".

".....has arrived to stay at the Viceroy's House."

This form of announcing the floating select of India is neither strictly accurate nor realistic. It should be changed to ".....has arrived to leave the Viceroy's House."

* * * *

At the Subjects Committee on Tuesday the following appeal, in effect, was made to Gandhiji: "As Commander-in-Chief you have no right to desert the army when victory is still to be won."

The appeal was made by Malaviyaji.

* * * *

SIMLA, October 23.

A Notification published in the "Gazette of India" calls upon the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency of the Legislative Assembly to elect a member before November 26, 1934.

There is no Bombay mill-workers' constituency because it would be so unnecessary and superfluous.

* * * *

"BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

Lord Stanley Believes in Value of Mutual Agreement."

——Headlines.

Fine. And, needless to say, like a true Briton, he believes more in the value of those Indians who sign agreements even in defiance of disagreement. At least he ought to.

* * * *

"But" Anglo-India assures us, "there are no parallels. India is unique in many ways, not least in its political problems."

We didn't need any assurance, let's assure our contemporary. Of course, India is unique. There is hardly any parallel to it in economic, commercial, financial, military, political and international ways.

* * * *

But we are also asked to believe that India's political problems "cannot be solved by borrowed slogans and catchwords."

We must, we fear, beg to differ. What is wrong with, for instance, (1) the blessings of the British connection; (2) mutual advantages of the present relations; (3) Britain's Debt to India; (4) trusteeship of the masses; (5) divinely imposed obligations and (6) progressive Realisation of Responsible Government under the aegis of Britain and (7) Swaraj through the White Paper. As our contemporary itself suggests. "There are no parallels."

One more from the same source: "What has Congress done for India in recent years?"

* * * *

"By an easy and natural ascent we pass from the vultures to the kite"—article in Bori Bundar.

Do. It isn't a bad evolution at all.

* * * *

Manually tired as we are at this moment of writing, we reserve for another occasion, our comments on Dr. Ansari's suggestion of a labour franchise for Congressmen.

But even in the present feeble condition of body and mind we feel we must enter, on behalf, among others, of chronic invalids —unjustly called lazy bones sometimes—a protest against what we regard as a subtle method of getting them to take exercise.

We advise the Doctor to withdraw his suggestion. Otherwise he will hear something energetic —energy permitting.

* * * *

CITIZENS TEACH POLICE THEIR JOB!

So Minister Resigns: A Greek Outrage Sequel.

——Headlines.

But don't do it In India, citizen. The chances here are that you will have to resign your citizenship.

* * * *

She watched him gazing down at their first-born with wonder, admiration, rapture and incredulity in his face.

"Tell me your thoughts, dear," she whispered.

"Darned if I can see how anyone can make a cot like that for twelve and six," he grunted.

FITZ MAURICE OUT TO BREAK SCOTT'S RECORD

Successful Full Load Landing With Irish Swoop

"Chronicle Special"

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.

In the presence of the American Government's air officials at Lympne Aerodrome, Portsmouth, to-day Colonel Fitzmaurice made a successful full load landing with the Irish Swoop. After the completion of the necessary formalities he proposes to start for Melbourne endeavouring to beat Scott's time record.

BAMRAULI CAMP LOOKS DESERTED

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 24.

Bamrauli Camp looks even more deserted to-day, on account of many of the camps having been dismantled.

Lady Hailey, who is very keen on flying, and intends continuing her instructions and to take out a pilot's certificate, again put in an appearance.

The Mollison couple is lunching with her to-day. A few journalists remain, but all agree on the excellent manner in which the Civil Aviation Department organised everything.

The oil companies also conducted the affairs very admirably and visiting competitors have much to thank them for the propellors of the Dutch Pander Machine, which were re-rolled in Calcutta have come back and it is hoped they will be able to try out the machine this evening.

If all is well the 'plane intends proceeding to Australia to-morrow.—A.P.

MOLLISONS' FUTURE PLANS

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 24.

The Mollisons lunched at Government House to-day as Lady Hailey's guests. Discussing future plans, they expressed the greatest eagerness to proceed to Australia, but said that they must take into consideration the fact that it was impossible to do more than patch up the engine in India, and even in Australia, it might not be possible to do much more, since the engine was of a new type and various special spare parts were required which may not be available outside England.

Consequently, if they went to Australia, it meant going in easy stages and then slowly all the way to England.

Mrs. Mollison said: "We may therefore decide to return to England. Yesterday I sent a telegram home foreshadowing this decision, but after all, we can change our minds, can't we?" Anyhow, no final decision has yet been made and probably will not be made, until the machine is tested after the present repairs are completed. Mr. and Mrs. Mollison, meanwhile, are making a trip to Calcutta by train and may stay there one week.—A.P.

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SURPRISE FOR AERO CLUB OFFICIALS

Dispute Over Official Time Of Arrival Of "Dragon" Pilot

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 24.

An interesting question has arisen here in regard to the official time of the arrival of the D H. Dragon with a Gipsy sixth machine piloted by J. D. Hewett and C. E. Kay, which has been officially recorded as 12-9 G.M.T.

The official time of the arrival of the pilot is noted when he enters the Control Office and signs the register. Hewett did not actually enter the Control Office till 12.19 as was observed by journalists and subsequently verified though some confusion actually arose owing to the fact that the clock in the Control Office was temporarily out of order.

Nevertheless Flight-Lieutenant Carey, Secretary, the India Aero Club, according to his explanation, allowed Hewett an extra ten minutes because he considered it unfair to him that he had not been immediately brought as usual to the Control Office. But further enquiries show that the pilot himself insisted on staying with the machine before starting for the Control Office, and so other handicap competitors, if they had been running close may have had cause for complaint.

SURPRISE FOR OFFICIALS.

The officials of the Aero Club were surprised when Airspeed Courier A. S. 5 arrived here at 9-59 a.m. as they had not received information that Squadron Leader Stodart and his cousin K. G. Stodart were flying that machine from England and not an A. L. T. Naish as had been originally announced. The matter was soon put right but the fact remains that the Associated Press had known of the alteration since the eve of the start of the race.

Hansen flying the Desoutter machine arrived at 9 a.m. but is not leaving until pilots have had some rest as they only had an hour's sleep last night at Karachi. Otherwise both are feeling quite fit after an incidentless journey from Baghdad and after performing their fastest lap between Karachi and Allahabad.

The Stoddarts had trouble with the oil-feed between Baghdad and Karachi, which compelled them to land at Bushire and Jask. At Karachi the matter was rightted and from there they came straight here the machine behaving splendidly.—A. P.

ARRIVALS AT JODHPUR

JODHPUR, Oct. 24.

Two smaller planes participating in the handicap race halted for the purpose of refuelling at Jodhpur to-day. Hansen, leaving Karachi at midnight arrived here at 3/30 a.m. The plane was refuelled, and Hansen after a drink of hot coffee left 25 minutes later. After a gap of eight hours, Melrose arrived at midday from Karachi. Melrose incidentally mentioned that he was at Jodhpur this day last year and was the only Australian left in the race. Melrose left after half an hour. No planes are expected here to-night, as from telegrams received it appears that there are none at the moment in Karachi and the number of planes that have fallen out reduces the number expected here to two.—A. P.

STODART WILL LEAVE FOR RANGOON

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

On arrival here, Squadron Leader Stodart enquired how many planes had already passed over Calcutta. In an interview he said that they had a most enjoyable trip from Allahabad. He and his co-pilot will stay at Dum Dum to-night and leave for Rangoon early to-morrow morning.—A. P.

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

C. J. Melbourne in the De Havilland Gipsy Moth took off for Jodhpur at 8-45 a.m.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

G. J. Geysendorfer, the Dutch pilot of the Pandar S 4, left Calcutta last night for Allahabad with a repaired propellor and oil-tank. He intends flying to Australia, but not officially in the race.—A. P.

Facts About Air Race

Scott and Campbell Black win first prize of £10,000 and gold cup valued at £500.

Parmentier and Moll, the Dutch pilots secure second prize of £1,500.

The third prize is £500. Handicap race prizes are:—First £2,000, second £1,000.

Owing to the depreciation in Australian currency, as compared with Imperial currency, the value of the prizes is reduced by 25 per cent.

The prizes have been donated by Sir William MacRobertson, a well-known citizen of Melbourne.

All competing aircraft must complete the course within 16 calendar days of starting.

The cost of the flight will vary according to the value and size of the aircraft.

Petrol and oil will cost as much as £700 for the larger craft, and insurance for the more costly machines will be a very considerable item.

In the handicap event the competitors can proceed in more leisurely fashion.

"DISQUALIFIED DUE TO JEALOUSY"?

Expert On Why "Irish Swoop" Did Not Take Part

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.

The British Officials at Croydon have decided that the place is unsuitable for the "Irish Swoop's" demonstration of landing with a full load.

The test has been arranged for to-morrow at Mortesham, Suffolk in the presence of American Air Representatives.

The German paper "Angriff" carries a double page story from its own expert on the spot attributing the disqualification of the "Irish Swoop" to jealousy of a superior machine.

MILES HAWK DEPARTS FOR VICTORIA POINT

Mingaladon Aerodrome

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

Squadron-Leader Malcolm Macgregor and Henry Walker piloting a Miles Hawk with Gipsy III left at 2/40 a.m. for Victoria Point which they expect to reach at 6/40 a.m. They intend to make for Batavia to-day.—A.P.

PARMENTIER WINS SECOND PRIZE

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.

Parmentier and Moll arrived at 10-52 p.m. They win the second prize of £1,500.—Reuter.

GIPSY III ON WAY TO ALLAHABAD

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The Desoutter Mark II with Gipsy III piloted by Lieutenant M. Hansen left for Allahabad at 11-55 p.m.—A. P.

BOEING TRANSPORT SURE OF THIRD PLACE

CHARLEVILLE, Oct. 23.

The Boeing Transport piloted by Colonel Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn arrived at 8 a.m. (Later).

The Boeing Transport piloted by Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborne took off for Melbourne at 9-20 a.m.

BU HIRE Oct. 23.

British Klemm Eagle piloted by Shaw arrived here but smashed its undercarriage on landing.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

Airspeed A S. 8 piloted by Capt. Neville Stack and Turner has retired from the race and the pilots propose to return to England by air.

BATAVIA, Oct. 23.

D. H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller left for Koepang.—Reuter.

BOEING TRANSPORT THIRD.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.

Colonel Roscoe Turner and Mr Clyde Pangborne piloting the Boeing Transport machine arrived at 1-36 G. M. T.

PORT DARWIN, Oct. 24.

D H. Comet piloted by Jones and Waller arrived at 3-45 and left at 4-48 G. M. T.—Reuter.

MELROSE HOPES TO WIN HANDICAP RACE

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 24.

The twenty year old Australian airman Melrose who recently established a record time for the Australia-England flight, arrived here this afternoon at 16/55 hours from Karachi, where he had stayed for the night. Looking very fresh he personally went over the machine and superintended the refuelling. His flying time from England is only 47 hours so that he still hopes to win the handicap race, as his is one of the smallest 'planes with a good handicap. He is staying here to-night and takes off for Calcutta at 3 a.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CONG? RESS NUMBER

(Continued from Page 6.)

Number the "Chronicle" allowed the orthodox as well as the heterodox Congressmen, the Communalist as well as the Socialist, the Sanatanist as well as the Rationalist, the Gandhi-ite as well as the anti-Gandhi-ite, the Liberal as well as the Loyalist—all to have their say.

A Message for Humanity.

Thus, while Liberals like Sir P. C. Sethna and Messrs. D.G. Dalvi and P.N. Sapru, see little to admire in the achievements of the Congress during the past decade, and while Independents of the type of Dr. Gour, and a spokesman of the Poona School like Mr. L.B Bhopatkar, set little value on the political wisdom of Gandhiji and the Congress executive who followed his lead "blindly," there are devoted admirers of Gandhiji and the Congress like Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, who can see nothing but disaster in any attempt to go back on the path chalked out by the Mahatma. Dr. Holmes particularly makes an eloquent plea for a correcter appreciation of the mission of Gandhiji, which mission, in his opinion, carries a message not only for India but for the entire humanity. Dr. Pattabhi's searching analysis of the Gandhian programme will be found to be highly illuminating.

Socialist School.

The newly-born Congress-Socialist school, however, is tired of journeys in the old ruts, however hallowed they be, and wants to strike out into new paths. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Prof. Gurmukh Nihal Singh and Mr. R. P. Masani, who expound the socialistic ideology, have little patience with either the orthodox Gandhi-ites or the heterodox Council-wallas and Liberals. They are out to bring about a revolution in society, which would vest power in the "producing" classes alone. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya sounds a note of warning, however, that what passes for Socialism in some of the countries of the West, is not Socialism of the pure type, but is only a caricature of it.

Vote for Congress Candidates.

Among other writers in the Number, there is Mr. S. Satyamurti, Joint Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, who puts in a vigorous plea for the electors voting solidly for the Congress candidates in the Assembly Elections, while Dr. Mohammad Alam, the founder of the Anti-Communal League, denounces attempts to patch up communal differences on communal lines as being suicidal to the nation. Mr. M. C. Chagla writes on Gandhiji's statement regarding his retirement. Prof. S. V. Puntambekar analyses the conceptions of Nationalism that have arisen in India owing to the play of Communal and extra-territorial forces Messrs. Gaya Prasad Singh and G. V. Deshmukh (Bar-at-Law) write on the work ahead of Congressmen in and out of the Legislatures, while Messrs. P.G. Kanekar, and S.V. Kowjalgi stress the need of unity of action. Sir Mahomed Yakub dwells on the need of the Muslim leaders getting into touch with the people, so as to achieve communal solidarity. Among other articles are "Ideals of Yoga," by Shri Yogendra, "Kashmir To-day," by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, "Congress on the Cross-roads," by "Anon," "The Need of India," by Madame Wadia, "Nation-building and the Critical Spirit," by Mr Ramananda Chatterjee, "Financial Responsibility in the New Constitution: Transference of Responsibility a Myth" by Mr. T.K. Shahani; "The Need of the Hour" by Swami Vishwanand; "Swadeshi" by Mr. L. G. Khare; "Wages and Hours of work" by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, "Insurance Legislation" by Mr. K. S.R. Iyer; "The Indian Law Society" by Mr. J.R. Gharpure; "Swaraj Party, Old and New" by Mr. B.G. Kher, "Man in an Astronomical Universe" by Dr. J.T. Sunderland; "An Organisation and Its Essential Factors," by Dr. N.S. Hardikar; "Prison Pictures" by Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, "Architecture is Essential Economy and Value in Nation's Reconstructed Political Platform" "Omar Khayyam" by Mr. S.M. Rahman: "World Conditions and Indian Problems" by Mr. K.M. Munshi, "The Task Before the Congress" by Mr. C.M. Doctor; "Christianity and Slavery" by Dr. C.L. D'Avoine; "Indian Aborigines" by Mr. B.H. Mehta; "Administration of Hindu Charities" by Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri; "Education and Politics in India," by Mr. K.G. Warty; "Problem of the Future Generation" by Principal S.R. Davar, "Rejection of White Paper Constitution" by Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachari; "Build up on the Ashes" by Mr. J. K. Mehta; "The Congress and Its Future" by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta; "Social Tendencies in India" by Mr. Raman K. Desai; "Agricultural Bank and Rural Credit" by Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta; "Education of Our Masters the Masses," by Mr. B.V. Jadhav; "Did Arabs Destroy Zoroastrian Literature," by Dr. U.M. Daudpota, "Constructive Work in Legislative Assembly" by Mrs. Hansa Mehta; "Through the No-Tax Land" by Mr. D.P. Karmarkar; "Women and Struggle for Freedom" by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit; "Congress and Unemployment," by Mr. Nagindas T. Master; "Mahatmaji as a Metaphysician," by Dhundiraj Shastri G. Vinod; "Communal Award," by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and "Modern Education of Women," by Sir G.B. Pradhan. There is also a lengthy character sketch of Babu Rajendra Prasad, from the pen of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, which reveals the greatness and nobility of the personality of this year's Congress President. The Number is profusely illustrated and runs into 200 pages. It is priced at Annas 8 only.

"RATIONALISE ARMAMENTS"

Aga Khan Urges Statesmen Committee At Nelson Day Dinner

ANTICIPATING INDIANISATION

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A powerful committee of statesmen to deal with Imperial Defence was urged by H. H. the Aga Khan in a speech at Nelson Day Dinner, at Navy League.

The Aga Khan said that he eagerly anticipated the day when the intention to Indianise Indian Navy could be carried out much further than at present and evoke sea-sense among educated Indians. He paid tribute to the Committee of Imperial Defence but observed that the methods of strategy have changed by recent developments in aviation, navigation, transport, and mechanisation. The whole question needed a fresh and vigorous investigation in order to plan means to protect communications throughout the Empire in the event of war.

He advocated a small powerful committee of British statesmen and members from each Dominion and India unembarrassed by considerations of electorate to rationalise armaments after hearing all relevant viewpoints.—Reuter's Special.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Mysore Bill To Supprtss It

MYSORE, Oct. 24.

By an overwhelming majority of 120 votes to 4, the Mysore Assembly accorded permission today for the introduction in the next session of the Legislative Council of a private Bill designed to suppress immoral traffic in women. Features of the Mysore Bill are (1) provision for the establishment of Ashrams for the education and vocational training of girls removed from brothels and (2) reform of the Devadasi community and encouraging marriage of Devadasi girls.—A. P.

NEW STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

DETROIT, Oct. 23.

Dr. Jean Picard, accompanied by his wife, has started on a new attempt to explore the stratosphere in a balloon 175 feet high.

Dr. Piccard is a brother of the famous Belgian balloonist.

The stratosphere balloon landed in a isolated spot near Cadiz; Dr. Piccard descended by means of a Parachute.—Reuter.

MAN AND MACHINE

Mahatma "Exploiting" Capital For Labour

(By "Galleryman")

The Subjects Committee on Wednesday considered Gandhiji's proposal to form the All-India Village Industries Association. The discussion on it was useful, inasmuch as it would help public workers to pay a little more attention to the plight of the people. The two Gandhis who moved and seconded this resolution described the pathetic lot of the villagers in moving terms.

Mr. Govind Sahai (Socialist) tried his best to impress upon the Mahatma that his method of helping the villagers would not take the latter very far.

SOCIALIST PLAN.

The speaker seized this opportunity to place the Socialist programme of mass uplift before the House. He talked of the machine-age, the evils of over-production, faulty distribution and under-consumption and allied subjects.

MAN AND MACHINE.

Mahatmaji, replying to this speaker, said that he was not opposed to the machine. All he aimed at was that the machine should remain the servant of mankind. In all capitalist countries, man had become the slave of the machine and he was opposed to such a tendency.

As regards the talk of exploitation, Gandhiji said that he wanted to make the villagers so self-conscious and self-reliant that they would be able to resist the manoeuvres of those who wanted to exploit them.

EXPLOITING CAPITAL.

Gandhiji saw nothing wrong in taking money from the capitalists to help villagers. "I am exploiting the capitalists for the benefit of the labourers," he said. Even the Government's fiscal policy would not effect the people if they learnt to supply their own necessities locally.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL.

In an eloquent speech, Mrs. Naidu paid a well-deserved tribute to the Satyagrahis of the last campaign and asked the Subjects Committee to reiterate its "undying faith" in the efficacy and soundness of the method of non-violent civil resistance as the only means of attaining 'Purna Swaraj.'

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon was a bit too severe in criticising the resolution. He could have said all he wanted to, without using the language that he did.

FIGHT AHEAD.

Several members of the Subjects Committee were enthused when Sardar Sardul Singh spoke of the fight ahead and wanted India to spare 5 lakhs of her children for the prisons in the course of a five-year campaign. This five-year business seems to have caught fire. Russia had a five-year plan—India is to have a five-year campaign. Sardul Singh said he would guarantee victory.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A. I. S. A.

The resolution on Khadi and Exhibition was responsible for some serious allegations being made against the All-India Spinners' Association.

The feeling in the House about the allegations was so bitter that members refused to discuss the resolution unless the explanation of A. I. S. A. was placed before them.

The resolution relating to the Parliamentary Board had a smooth sailing. This fact surprised many people, besides myself.

We were expecting that the personnel and policy of the Board would be seriously attacked. But nothing of the kind happened.

Pandit Malaviya's absence was commented upon by many and attributed to the rebuff that he got the previous day. But Mr. Aney was present and was seen voting against the Working Committee resolutions.

It is surprising that the visitors' gallery is not full. The one to the right of the President, is so picturesque that it may well be called an art gallery.

A LIVELY "AT HOME"

Bombay Socialists Meet Comrades From Other Provinces

The Socialists call each other comrades. They are very businesslike when business is needed, and they are very intimate and informal when they have done their duty. On Wednesday morning this could have been easily corroborated at the "At Home" of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party accorded to the delegates of the All-India Socialist Conference by the Reception Committee.

It was not possible to distinguish between the hosts and the guests. They exchanged jokes, they criticized each other and they laughed.

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Opp: PRINCE of WALES Museum.

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Soldiers Of Freedom

Why Does He Support A Sanatanist Candidate?

A QUESTION FOR MR. TAIRSEE

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Tairsee, I understand, is moving from place to place canvassing votes for Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who is contesting one of the seats allotted to the city of Bombay as against the candidates adopted by the Congress. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has proclaimed from the housetops that legislature should not interfere in matters of religion and particularly in the matter of entry into temples by the untouchables. Mr. Mehta, I understand, has also signed a pledge of the Sanatanists whereby he has given an undertaking to oppose legislation regarding the social uplift of the untouchables as well as giving to them the right of entry into Temples. Mr. Tairsee boasts that he has been an iconoclast all his life and has always opposed the orthodox views of the Sanatanists. Will Mr. Tairsee explain why and how he in all decency supports the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta against his lifelong principles? "Politics like love makes strange bedfellows" but there is a limit even to political hypocrisy.—Yours, etc.

A. VOTER.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Foreign Doctors In Bombay

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In one of the columns of your paper from your staff correspondent I read some wrong statements comparing foreign doctors with our medical men. Will you kindly correct those and enlighten the public?

Your correspondent blames an ordinary M.B., B.S. of Bombay University who specialises in Radiology charging Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 for one X-Ray. Does he know at all that doctors who possess X-Ray apparatus have specialised in X-Ray in foreign countries and possess highest qualifications for Radiology? The charges of X-Ray depend upon the nature of disease, the amount of work and the number of plates taken. The foreigners are to be compared to ordinary M.B., B.S. as on the continent and in America there is only one qualifying degree i.e. M.D. Still their average consultation charges are Rs. 15 or more as compared with Rs. 10 of our consultants who have really taken Doctorate etc., of Medicine after being ordinary M.B. B.S. and specialising in a foreign country after that.

The time mentioned in your column taken by foreign doctors is half an hour which may not be enough as there is difficulty in understanding languages. It is really rare to think of a Bombay specialist disposing off a case within 3 to 4 minutes as that much time is occupied by the patient to get ready for examination.

Besides there are many other misstatements I am not going to mention, and so before leading astray the public your staff correspondent should make a thorough investigation in the matter and then air his lay opinion on the medical profession of this country to which he belongs.—Yours etc.

Mr. "X".

Slaughter Of Animals

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to your note on 'Prohibit Slaughter of Animals,' published in Col 1, page 11 of your Issue dated October 24, in which it is mentioned that the proceedings were finally wound up by a demonstration of magic lantern slides on the 'principles and benefit of vegetarianism.'

I have to inform you that it was not on the subject of vegetarianism that I spoke but it was on 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Slides depicting the kindness shown to animals in the different religions and secular stories and the various forms of cruelty practised on different kinds of animals were shown.

I request you to kindly correct the mistake in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.
Asst. Secy., S. P. C. A. Madras

"Dadar Social Scandal"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very interested to read the article published under the above heading a few days ago by a "Good Catholic."

I have read the contents very carefully and it has taken me a few days of hard thinking before replying to same, and I have come to the conclusion that the only grouse "Good Catholic" has is the fact that the function was held opposite a Roman Catholic Church.

I personally, and many really good Catholics will agree with me that such an argument falls to the ground right away since there is absolutely no "scandal" in having a social function near a Church. In this instance the site chosen was an open space well over 100 years away from the Church thus causing no disturbance or distraction whatsoever.

I am surprised that a "good Catholic" has rushed to the press without giving a single instance of any scandal displayed at the fete.

I wish the writer of the article had been bold enough to sign his name so that the Catholics of Dadar would know this good catholic and seek his good counsel and advice for the next social function.—Yours, etc.

"HUMBLE CATHOLIC."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Evidence is not lacking that the Dadar Fete was deprecated by the Dadar Catholics, and that from the time it was announced it became an open topic for criticism. "A Good Catholic" has done well to come forward and expose the Fete Scandal through "The Chronicle". He deserves to be commended.

It is really a pity that such an idea should have emanated from the brains of the padres and that no leading Catholics or bodies made any attempt to protest against it. Although the announcement in the handbills did not clearly indicate that the "Beer Garden" meant to supply also brandy and whisky in addition to beer and the holding of a public dance, our leading Catholics cannot pretend ignorance for the rumour of the whole fete programme was widely current. The dance was a premeditated idea of the Fete organisor but had for obvious reasons to be held by the Dadar Catholic Institute. It is now for the R. C. Archbishop to enquire into whether the Fete was a scandal or not. It is said that when the question of holding a public dance came before the managing committee of the Institute a heated discussion ensued with the result that the proposition for a dance was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, who happened to be a padre and had voted for the resolution.—Yours etc.

ANOTHER DADAR CATHOLIC.

Is Materialism Dead?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me a final word, on this subject, by way of a reference to (1) Mr. Arthur Young's letter, (2) The one by our friend Dr. D'Avoine, and (3) to the one by "J. C. W." Mr. A. Young is of opinion that there is a "something" in religion that gives it life. This is true, just as there is "something"—a substratum of truth in every legend or myth that gives it life. But as Dr. D'Avoine has no difficulty in proving—that in itself does not help us much. Mr. Young clearly thinks that religion is only a "dope" for the masses of mankind. That was the view of Napoleon. "Take away religion and you take away all life's consolations and hopes." (See his letter Talleyrand). Our Rationalist friends may be "extremists," when they deny the existence of a Diety. It is clearly a case of "Not Proven" as my friend Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said to me on one occasion. Only a fool will say: "I can prove that there is no God." It is not possible to give a "proof" that there is no God; nor is it possible to "prove" that there is, at the same time, it was a profound saying of Bacon's:—"A little philosophy (and Science) inclineth a man to Atheism, but depth in philosophy (and science) bringeth men's minds—about to religion." Clearly, the causes of atheism are divisions in religion. And indeed who can possibly believe seriously in religion in these days? I have just been reading a book "The Vatican" by George Seldes. It is clear, that Romanism is making great headway in all lands, in the West, especially in England and Scotland (of all places). It is gaining ground on the Continent, especially in France. In Spain the property of the Jesuits alone amounted to £20,000,000 and that of the Roman Church is estimated at £100,000,000 before the dispossession at the time of the Revolution. The whole of this property is now about to be restored. Your interesting correspondent "J. C. W." has spoilt his case by dragging in psychic phenomena to bolster up his case. It is this dabbling in "spooks", Ghosts, Goblins, Poltergiests, my study of the character of the Christ, has taught me, that he would be far more comfortable and "at home" in the company of such "miserable sinners" as the Editor of the "Free Thinker" and the Editor of "Reason" than in the company of the Editors of "Catholic" and Protestant Weeklies of my acquaintance. Finally I would tell "J. C. W." that it is futile to quote "Everyman's Encyclopedaea" in support of his case. I have "waded" through the whole 12 Vols. since they were published, and I found on an average 500 to 1,000 errors in each volume. These I sent to Messrs. Dent, who replied promising a "Corrigender and Errata: I note that the reviewer of the "Spectator" detected 50—100 errors in the first volume. My point is that if we have to quote an "authority" in argument against Rationalists, let it, at least, be a reliable authority. I think that this will do for to day.—Yours etc.,

"J"

Poona, Otober 19.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Will Be Held At Cuttack In January Next

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Orissa Industrial and the Agricultural Exhibitions, Cuttack writes:—

At a meeting held under the Presidentship of the Commissioner it was decided to hold an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Cuttack in January next.

A strong and influential Committee consisting of Officials, No-Officials and Businessmen has been formed for the purpose.

The Exhibition proposes among other things to have a cattle show and instructive health units. The Ladies' Section will be a special feature of the Exhibition. Entertainment will, as usual, be provided.

Arrangements are being made with the Railway Companies for concessional freights and fares. Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Businessmen and others interested will be welcome to exhibit their products at the Exhibition.

MR. CHATTERJI IN BOMBAY

President Elect Of Anti-Award Conference

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee President-elect of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference arrived here this morning by Calcutta Mail and was received at the Victoria Terminus by Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Chairman and members of the Reception Committee

The Subjects Committee of the Conference will meet to-morrow morning. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney who are already here will participate in the Conference.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is arriving from Poona this evening. The Conference commences from to-morrow.—United Press.

(Continued from Page 1)

the question of unemployment and poverty.

The Charkha had provided work to about 2,20,000 women, both Hindus and Muslims, but that did not touch the fringe of the problem. Nearly 5 to 6 thousands villages had spinning associations and more than 2-1/4 crores were invested in it.

There was a time when India could boast of good carpenters. At present an Indian carpenter could not even make a charkha.

The urban population was to blame for that state of affairs. The 3 crores living in towns and cities were neglecting the interests of the 32 crores that were living in the villages. It was the duty of the urban population to ascertain what industries could be revived. If that was done, a few more crores could be put into the pockets of the villagers. With the help of the charkha alone, they could put 7 crores into the pockets of the villagers which was not insignificant. That meant that seven crores would be saved for India instead of going out of the country.

Mahatmaji said he was going to put Mr. J. C. Kumarappa on the work of the village Industries association Mr. Kumarappa was a chartered accountant and a good economist.

He said he was not undertaking the village work for any political reasons. His main object was to provide work for the workless and food for the hungry. He would not bargain with the villagers that he would provide work for them and they should support his political programme. That was not his intention.

Gandhiji said that by passing this resolution, the Congress was not undertaking any financial commitment. All he wanted was their blessings.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan seconded the resolution. He said it was his faith that there could be no economic betterment without political freedom. The Congress was carrying on the political fight. But that was not enough. Congressmen should also go to the villages and learn the woes and miseries of the villagers who were hungry and naked. They had become such cowards that they would run away if townsmen approached them. When he visited villages in Bengal, he saw that charkha was providing one meal a day to thousands of them.

Wherever the Congress was functioning, villagers had not only a meal a day provided for them, but they had also shunned the fear under which they had been labouring. Unless the Congress served the masses, rescued them from demoralization and taught them to shake off inferiority complex, Swaraj was unthinkable.

He referred to the leather and tanning industry which was yielding large profits to outsiders. Similarly bones were exported away although bones could make the best manure for an agricultural country like India.

He strongly supported Mahatmaji's resolution.

DR. SANYAL'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sanyal in moving two amendments, first for the deletion of the words "dead or dying" from line 9 from the top and the substitution for the words "the said industries and for the moral and physical advancement of the villages" in the last sentence the following:—

"Such village industries as after due enquiry are found to possess sufficient economic vitality and are likely to bring permanent economic relief to the people," observed that the first of the amendments would extend the meaning so that the preamble to the resolution would be amply justified. He was sure that the smaller village industries should be given better facilities and the country needed to strengthen the sinews of war. It was not enough if the dead or dying industries were to be revived merely. There were other industries in the villages which required proper and sufficient encouragement. It might happen, continued the speaker, that some dead industries had to be discarded in favour of some other thriving ones and, therefore, it was no use merely confining to this resolution. There should be due enquiry as to which industries were to be encouraged and which should be scrapped.

EXTEND SCOPE.

As for the second amendment, the mover was of the opinion that the scope of the economic life in villages should be extended. It would not do to force the economic resources of the country to uneconomic purposes and, therefore, after due enquiry, industries that deserved support, that were really beneficial to the masses as affording them relief, ought to be revived and others should be rejected.

The laws of economic forces were inexorable, warned the speaker, and asked the House to consider the issue carefully instead of voting on propositions which might involve expenditure of crores of rupees which would be irrecoverable.

It was also essential that the Congress should set about the whole village uplift scheme in a truly businesslike manner instead of passing resolutions which wished to look after the physical and moral well-being of the masses. Such care ought to be entrusted felt the speaker, to persons other than economists and appealed to the House to view the question dispassionately.

Mr. H.M. Rao in a speech, purporting to second the two amendments flew off at a tangent and appealed to the House that they must not pass any resolutions, which would exploit the masses.

His speech created considerable amusement in the House and the President after allowing the speaker to say what he wished, said, 'I take it this is not seconding the amendment. Is there any one else to second this?"

The two amendments were then duly seconded by a member of the Committee.

Mr. Basant Kumar Muzumdar then moved:—

1. In amendment 1, delete all words after the word "India."

In moving the above amendment, Mr. Muzumdar wanted the House to decide whether these activities should be outside the scope of the Indian National Congress.

He thought that the position of the Congress was one of representation of the people in order to take political power from the rulers. That view should be kept in view, whatever the House or any person, who advocated the Congress programme should do.

TIME TO ORGANISE.

Now was the time for the Congress to organise and recruit forces for a future fight. Whatever was done should be done for the Congress in the name of the Congress and only by the Congress.

If the constructive programme was outside the scope of the Congress were the Congressmen to sit idle and go on criticising these organisations started for that purpose? asked the speaker. In 1920 violence failed, reminded the speaker, in 1934 the nonviolent fight had to be suspended as a sign of failure. Now was the period of recruitment and re-organisation. Let the Congress organisations function, while Mahatmaji also might organise for the uplift of the masses.

HINDRANCE TO WORK.

The speaker's criterion was that whatever might be done it should not hinder the Congress either in its power or prestige and the speaker felt that Mahatmaji's resolution did prove a hindrance to the work and programme of the work in the field of national reconstruction.

The amendment of Mr. Muzumdar was seconded by Mrs. Hemaprabha Muzumdar.

REAL ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Mr. Govind Saha from U. P. opposing the motion said that he was doing it because he opposed the principle underlying the resolution, and not because he grudged seven crores of rupees being distributed among the villagers. There must be some mistake with the programme of the Congress if it was unworkable or proved a failure in spite of the fact that the people and the leader agreed with it. He was not blaming Mahatmaji for having brought forward the resolution of the above kind. He knew and every one recognised that Gandhiji wanted by a novel method to interpret the past in the light of the future. Real economic freedom for the masses of India could be attained only when they were educated and taught as to why they are being exploited. What were the reasons underlying the exploitation? He appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to change his methods and programme.

CAN'T BE INDEPENDENT

Mr. T. Prakasam supported the amendment of Mr. Muzumdar and said that the Village Industries Organisation could not remain independent of the political activities of the Congress. Very soon the best of them from the Congress would be getting into the legislatures, where the financial and currency questions, which would affect the whole country would come up for discussion. It should not be forgotten that if the condition of the village industries were what they were to-day, they were due to the fiscal policy of the Government and hence those of the Village industries organisation would have to tell the people the reason for their present condition and then, where would be the question of the organisation being independent of political activities? The poverty in the country and the sad plight of the village industries to-day were due to the ignorance of the classes and the masses about the fiscal policy of the Government. Those who would be in the legislature would though they knew they would not achieve what they aimed for be able to expose the financial policy of the Government. The villages cannot remain unaffected by politics. The whole organisation shall have to remain part of the Congress because, Gandhiji had said he was going, he was going, he had not gone, he was still inside the Congress nor was he going out. (laughter). If Gandhiji decided to take up on hand the work of the organisation of the Association on the lines suggested by him, he was sure that before long people would once again follow him and very soon Gandhiji would achieve the objective.

Mr. Gokhale supported the resolution of Gandhiji.

Balukaka Kanitkar supporting the original resolution of Mahatmaji requested the subjects Committee not to hinder Mahatmaji in his taking up the control of the Association as he was sure that Congress was every man's business and everyman's business was no man's business. Since Mahatma Gandhi was leaving the Congress it was the duty of Congressmen to find some work for him. (laughter) Gandhiji accustomed as he is to 20 hours work a day he would find it very difficult to spend time.

At this stage the president reminded the speaker that there was nothing in the resolution to say that Gandhiji was going to control the Association.

The speaker said that it would be under the supervision of Gandhiji and everyone knows that Gandhiji's supervision means nothing like the control (laughter).

At this stage closure was demanded and was passed.

Mr. Mathraprasad wanted to know from Gandhiji what would be the connection of Congressmen with the Association.

Gandhiji in replying to the several questions that had arisen from the discussions said that the first amendment wanted that the words "Dead and dying" should be deleted from the resolution while the second wanted the replacement of certain words. The work of the Association would be to revive the Industries that were ruined or dead or were in the state of dying. The work as to which of the Industries should be revived and which should be allowed to die away was he left to the Association. By the revival of the village industries it was the intention of the resolution not only to help the villages financially but improve them morally and physically as well. It was not the intention of the movers of the resolution that the villagers should be exploited, but they wanted to help them.

NO BODY'S AGENT

The Congress was not going to approach the villagers as anybody's agents. It was the intention of the Congress to find out why people were working for 18 hours, if there were any working or so. The speaker wanted that everyone should work not more than 9 hours and that could be done by increasing the earning capacity of the villagers. For this the speaker wanted the help of those who were well off and could sacrifice a little more for the sake of the villagers by paying for the articles manufactured by the village artisans. To-day the condition was such that even if they worked for 18 hours they did not get enough to meet both ends. This could be done by the speaker and others of the Association when they went and mixed with the villagers freely and gain their confidence.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Continuing Gandhiji said that his report that would be submitted to the Congress at a future date would be to say what the condition of the Village Industries was when he took up the work and what it had achieved in so many days. For such a work in the seven lakhs of villages in India it was necessary that Acharya Kriplanis and Doctor Roys and advocates should work hand in hand.

Referring to Mr. Muzumdar's amendment Gandhiji said that he was bewildered when he found that a man of the type of Mr. T. Prakasam supported the amendment and saying that because Congressmen were going to the Assembly the work could be better achieved by them inside the legislature.

Gandhiji wanted to assure the Subjects Committee that the duty of the Parliamentarians did not end by their entering the legislature. They would certainly be expected to work for the Industries Association also. But it must be understood that the organisation would have no connection with politics.

WORK AMONG MASSES.

Congressmen are going to take the help of the villagers, continued Gandhiji, to help them in return. The villages are going to be invaded by Congressmen, with a view to bring about an economic awakening among the villagers. Those who want to retain political connection with the Association seem to forget that the all-India Spinners' Association which was started under the auspices of the Congress and was connected with the Congress was not declared illegal by the Government, though all the other organisations connected with the Congress were declared illegal, right was due to the non-political character of the Association.

Referring to the suspicions that seem to be entertained in certain quarters against his starting these organisations outside the Congress with little connection with the parent body, Gandhiji said that it should not be forgotten that even a Mahatma and an economic expert put together could achieve very little, if the whole scheme was not going to be worked out by Congressmen themselves. Though outside help would also be taken, the main help had to come from amongst the tried workers of the Congress.

EXPLOITING CAPITALISTS.

Referring to Mr. Govind Sahay's opposition to the resolution, Gandhiji said that Mr. Sahay had not understood him. He was not an enemy of the machine. His contention was, though people wanted machinery, they should not be slaves to it, but its masters. It must be the intention of everyone to see that the capitalists did not exploit the poor. If it was contended that the speaker was taking money from the capitalists, he said that he was exploiting the capitalists to help the masses. If someone was under the impression that he was taking money from them with a view to give them something in return, it was a wrong impression. Gandhiji said that he was stated to be an intermidiary between Labour and Capital. He had worked with labourers, though he was not of the masses as had been alleged by Mr. Sahay. He had been with labourers, worked with them and lived with them. If the villagers could be taught to be economically independent, then they could never be exploited, by capitalists. Whatever the fiscal policy of the Government, was, nobody could stop the villagers becoming economically independent by developing village industries. Many Congressmen like Mr. Mathraprasad were asking what they should do after the election campaign was over. Gandhiji said that there was the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association where Both Dr. Sanyal's and Mr. Muthey could work

zamdar's amendments were lost and Mahatma Gandhi's original resolution was carried by a overwhelming majority.

GREETINGS TO SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved the following resolution:—

"This Congress congratulates the nation on the heroic sacrifices made and the sufferings undergone by thousands of civil resisters—men and women, young and old, drawn from cities as well as the villages in the different provinces—and places on record its conviction that without non-violent non-co-operation and civil resistance there would never have been the phenomenal mass awakening that has taken place throughout the country. Whilst recognising the desirability and necessity of the suspension of the civil resistance campaign except with reference to Gandhiji, the Congress reiterates its undying faith in non-violent non-co-operation and civil resistance as a complete substitute for methods of violence which, as experience has abundantly shown, result in terrorism both by the oppressed and the oppressors."

She said it was futile to appraise and appreciate the value of epic actions by the rhetoric of words. The last Satyagraha movement had shown to the world the efficacy of the gospel of non-violence. Propaganda had been carried on abroad that the Satyagraha campaign had yielded no tangible results, that the resisters had been demoralised and that the "General" was leaving them in disgust.

THAT MAGIC TOUCH

Mrs. Naidu said:

"I am here to assert emphatically that the army is not demoralised, the General is not over-

(Continued on page 9).

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE DEBATE

(Continued from page 8.)

thrown and the movement has not failed. There has been a tremendous awakening in the country. One touch of suffering has welded together persons like Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on the one hand and the young and delicate Sainikas dressed in orange on the other into a close comradeship for the service of the motherland."

A MIRACLE.

Mrs. Naidu said it was a miracle how the fashionable, refined and handsome daughters of rich Indian parents had borne the agony and hardships of lathi charges and jail life. "All this was done at the call of that one little mad man who to-day tells us—"Although I am going, I am still with you." I have been an eye-witness of the unsuspected heroism of men, women and children all vieing with one another to suffer the most."

NON-VIOLENCE

Speaking on the philosophy of non-violence, Mrs. Naidu said that the histories of other nations were being and had been written in blood. Gandhiji stood up and said: "I will write a new history." He forthwith cried halt to the campaign of bloodshed and declared to an amazed world: "We shall not kill—though we may be killed. The present generation will die, if need be, so that the coming generations may live."

ALL BARRIERS BROKEN.

The world had witnessed that at the call of the Mahatma. Class, communal and sex distinctions melted away into thin air. The wealthy and the poor, the educated and the cultured and the illiterate and the unsophisticated all joined the movement and filled India's prisons."

MAHATMA IS PARADOX

If the battle was suspended, it was because the army had to be re-mobilised. That was all.

To those who said that the author of non-violent civil resistance was deserting the "army" before the battle was over, Mrs. Naidu said, "Our Mahatma is a paradox. Whether he goes or stays, he will be with us, all the same."

In commending the resolution for the acceptance of the House, Mrs. Naidu concluded thus:—

"Non-violence is our creed: Civil resistance is our method: freedom is our goal and ours is an army that knows not the meaning of defeat." (Loud cheers).

CONSTITUTIONAL PATH.

Sardar Sardul Singh seconding the resolution said that it was a miracle unknown to history that the unarmed and emasculated India's people cheerfully faced bullets and lathis. He said he did not believe that constitutional fight would bring India Swaraj for the simple reason that there was no constitution in India worth the name.

WEAPON OF SUCCESS

But, fortunately, they had a weapon which the opponent did not have and that was the weapon of Satyagraha. That weapon alone would bring them victory.

THE NEXT FIGHT.

In the last campaign, India sent one lakh of her sons and daughters to prison during the fight lasting for an year. In the next campaign if India continued the battle for at least 5 years and spared at least 5 lakhs of her devotees for the prisons, Britain would go down on her knees. Lord Irwin and Captain Wedgwood Benn had a good heart and so they, made peace with Mahatmaji after the country had undergone an year's suffering. But Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare were made of sterner stuff. Therefore, five years' suffering and sacrifice was needed.

Sardar Sardul Singh heartily seconded the resolution.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE

Mr. Kanade moved the amendment that the word "except with reference to Mahatma Gandhi" be deleted. He felt that it would not enhance the prestige of the Congress when Mahatmaji alone went inside the prison by offering civil resistance, and the whole nation sat idle.

At this stage a member of the A. I. C. C. asked, if this amendment was accepted by the House, what would be the fate of the resolutions which were accepted on Tuesday when the House accepted the Patna resolutions.

The President replied that the present proposition was put as a substantive one and did not come into conflict with the past resolutions. "The only effect of passing this amendment, observed the President, "would be that the words concerned would be deleted." (Laughter).

The amendment was seconded

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TERRORISM."

Mr. Sampurananand moved another amendment that the terms "which resulted in terrorism", "by the oppressed" be deleted. Mr. Sampurananand held that the masses never provoked any violence and whatever violence was exhibited in the country, it was one-sided and the masses were never a party to it.

It was duly seconded.

ACT RATIONALLY

A third amendment was moved by Mr. P. Y. Deshpande. He wanted that the words "the Congress reiterates its faith in direct mass action in a peaceful manner as the best possible instrument of attaining the independence of India."

By accepting this amendment, the speaker wanted Congressmen to behave in a rational manner. For all time they could not say that the present method was the only feasible one. The amendment was seconded.

TOUCH OF VANITY.

Babu Purushotamdas Tandon moved his amendment which sought to make substantial alterations in the body of the original resolution on three grounds. First, he felt that a touch of boastfulness or "vulgarity" and "want of culture" were visible in the congratulatory part of the resolution in which it was stated that the national consciousness in the masses was due to the spirit of civil resistance taught by the Congress. The next ground urged by the mover was the defect of language which gave a very undesirable meaning to the whole resolution.

C. D. HAS REACHED ITS LIMIT.

The final reason, which the speaker considered important, was that sincerity in the professions of non-violence of thousands of civil resisters had its limitations. While thousands of persons adopted the policy of non-violence they were of opinion that violence for a selfless purpose of obtaining a nation's independence and freedom could not be such an abject of condemnation. He was told by a very prominent Congress leader that the Civil Disobedience movement had served its purpose, its utility had reached its maximum limit.

Mr. Hariharnath Sastri associated himself with the mover and seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kumar of Kerala moved another amendment deleting the word "which....." to the end.

Balu Kaka Kanitkar seconded it.

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu replying asked for the rejection of all the amendments.

She did not wish to delete Mahatma Gandhi's name as wished by the first mover Mr. Kanade. The Congress had first accepted the resolution ratifying Gandhiji's reservation of Civil Disobedience to himself and at this stage they could not move for the deletion.

Referring to the amendment moved by Mr. Sampurananand she said that she could understand the position taken by the mover. It was true that any terrorism launched by the Government did not depend on the acts of the people in the country, but that did not mean that the Congress approved of acts of violence from other parties.

THIS "VULGARITY."

As regards Mr. Tandon's complaint that there was some "vulgarity" in the spirit of pride which was brought out prominently. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that fundamentally the word "vulgar" referred to the masses and was of the masses. She desired the citizens of India to be proud of their national achievement, no matter if their pride seemed a bit "vulgar." (Cheers). If the members had undying faith in the gospel of freedom and non-violence, observed the speaker, they should vote for her resolution. It was time they spoke to one another frankly and decided definitely the course they had to adopt and the faith they would adhere to.

She, therefore, asked the House to reject all the amendments and vote for her resolution.

Amendment after amendment was put to vote and declared lost. The voting was as follows:

Mr. Kanade's amendment lost without division.

Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment lost, 40 voting for and 104 against.

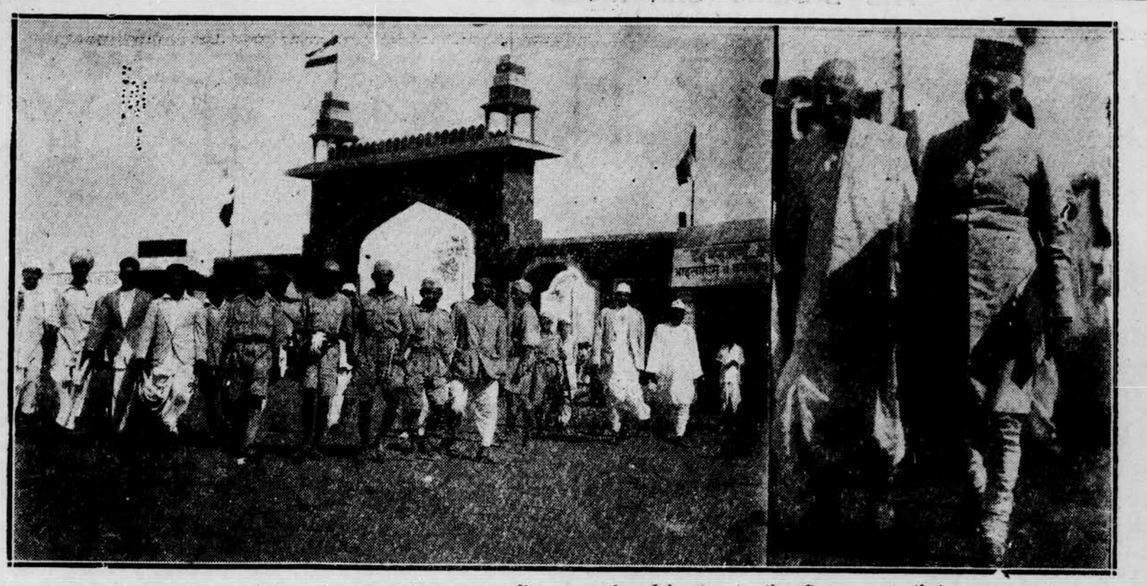
Mr. Deshpande's amendment lost, 56 voting for and 84 against.

Mr. Tandon's amendment lost, 68 voting for and 90 against.

Mr. Kumar's amendment lost without division.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's original proposition was carried without any dissentients.

The House then adjourned for tea.



LEFT: Volunteers of the Reception Committee personally escort the delegates to the Congress to their camps.
RIGHT: Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and C. Rajagopalachari going to the meeting of the Subjects Committee.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Vyapari Mahamandal's Lead

"It is well known to us that the Congress Parliamentary Board has selected Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi and Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, as candidates on behalf of the Congress for the forthcoming Assembly Elections from the non-Mahomedan Constituency of Bombay. As a mark of sympathy of the mercantile community towards the Congress, the Committee of the Bombay Vyapari Mahamandal, therefore, recommend the affiliated bodies and the mercantile community to do their utmost for the success of the aforesaid candidates in the forthcoming elections by recording their votes and by helping them in the said direction."

VOTE FOR SETALVAD.

"In exercise of the right vested in the Indian Merchants' Chamber to send one representative to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the mercantile community the election for the said seat is to be held on 12th Nov. from the constituency of the Indian merchants' Chamber, Mr. J. C. Setalvad is one of the two candidates to contest this seat, the Committee of Bombay Vyapari Mahamandal recommends the affiliated bodies to instruct their members on the Indian Merchants' Chamber to use their influence so as to ensure success to Mr. J.C. Setalvad, as he is connected with this Mandal and has rendered very useful services to advance the interest of the mercantile community on the national lines."

DESPITE DIFFERENCES

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Mr. M. S. Aney has issued the following statement: "I regret that I have in certain quarters observed some kind of misconception to exist regarding my relations with my erstwhile colleagues of the Congress Working Committee.

It is also learnt that the misconception is based on certain observations which my illustrious and esteemed friend Mr. N. C. Kelkar is understood to have made as the President of a public meeting addressed by me at Poona in the Gaikwad Wada during the last Ganapati festival.

So far as I recollect, I feel certain that his remarks had no reference to the personal relations between me and my colleagues of the Working Committee.

IN SPITE OF DIFFERENCES

I however think it necessary in fairness to my colleagues, to declare publicly that my relations with every one of my colleagues were always of the utmost cordiality and friendship, and they are so even now, inspite of my difference with them on the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award. I had made a distinct and specific reference in my letter of resignation to the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to me by all of them during the last five years I had the privilege to be their co-worker. I believe that this statement will set at rest all doubts and misconception which anybody may have in this matter.

Neither do I entertain the slightest ill-feeling towards them nor I am sure do they cherish any such feeling towards me even though we hold diametrically opposite views on the problem of the Congress attitude towards the communal solution and have been of late ventilating the same during the present election campaign."—A.P.

HUNDI BUSINESS CLOSED DURING CONGRESS.

For observance of holidays during the Congress session, the Committee of the Vyapari Mahamandal has resolved that the Hundi business be closed on Saturday, the 27th Oct. 1934, and further request that all associations will observe half holidays on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th insts. and Sunday, the 28th be closed for whole of the day.

Keep Young WITH Okasa

Thousands of men and women who should have long been a prey to Old Age and senility, are to-day enjoying excellent health, full of vitality and freshness of youth through the remarkable discovery of the Gland-Hormon preparation OKASA by the famous Scientist, Professor Dr. Lahusen.

Prof. Dr. LAHUSEN

To check, the onset of Old Age and senility and to prolong, the period of youth and vitality, is surely the most important problem of life. For, on this depends, not only the personal joy of living of every individual but also the happiness of the family and continuity of the human race.

The discovery of OKASA was therefore, acclaimed throughout the world and to-day, this new Gland-Hormon treatment for lost vitality and premature old age has been adopted in every civilized country.

OKASA is a real internal treatment for rejuvenation of the entire human system. It is not a stimulant. Its ingredients are so selected and combined together by special processes as to make OKASA of unfailing efficacy in very case of Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility and Neurasthenia. OKASA supplies in the most natural form direct nourishment to the Brain, the Nerves, the Digestive Organs and to all vital centres of the body (see figure). The efficacy of OKASA is, therefore, prompt and certain.

By the use of this scientific preparation, debility, premature old age and general weakness of the body become, things of the past; you no longer suffer from constant ill-health, weak nerves, sleeplessness, weak brain and memory, lack of appetite and depression. OKASA soon enables you with certainty to enjoy excellent health, to regain youthful vigour and to check the approach of early old age and senility.

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION:

Unfortunately, owing to no strict law governing the sale of medicines in India, the number of preparations both foreign and Indian, is daily increasing rendering it difficult for the ordinary public to make the correct selection. But those who can distinguish between the genuine product based on scientific research and the worthless imitations of the same by firms of no standing, will at once realise that OKASA is the genuine product which can be fully relied upon for the treatment of Lost Vitality, all forms of senility and rundown conditions of health. A perusal of the exhaustive literature on OKASA and the legally certified testimonials from the public and the medical profession from all over the world, will convince the public of the remarkable nature of the ingredients and the unfailing efficacy of OKASA.

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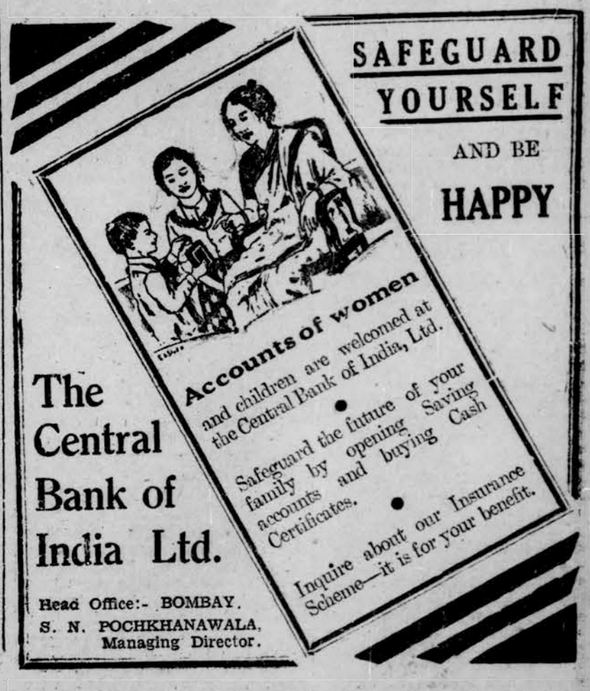
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Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
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CONGRESS AND THE STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

Viceroy unconnected with the future Government of India. The Princes are mortally afraid of the repercussions of democracy on their autocracy and they gave their hearty consent to this division of paramountcy. The understanding between the Rulers and the Princes seems to be that the Princes are to support the Government against all forces of nationalism and the Government in return is to ensure them their untramelled autocratic powers within their States. At the Round Table Conference the British element insisted that unless the Princes joined the Federation it will not come into existence. The Princes consented to join on their own terms. They demanded nomination, excessive representation and weightage. It is pertinent to find that not a single British statesman protested against these aggressive demands of the Princes. The Englishmen even prior to the Reform Bill a century ago were disgusted with the system of nomination and pocket boroughs, but at the Round Table Conference they did not demur to the claim for sending nominees and the weightage and quietly consented to the same. As the Princes were kept under their firm grip they wanted to strengthen this minority by the system of nomination and by weightage. The Government wants to use this bloc of State representatives, being thoroughly under its thumb to serve the purpose of an official bloc. The Princes have thus shown their utter distrust and suspicion of the future Federal Government which will be composed mainly of Indians.

Deadweight The Democracy

The Princes have also unequivocally expressed a view that the control over the army should remain with the British Government for all time to come. The Indian Government would never get the power of defence. The hostility of the Princes to Indian aspirations is most evident in this. With a view to retain all these privileges for all time to come the Princes are stating that without the consent of every single State no change in the federal constitution should take place. Such a clause does not obtain in any of the constitutions now functioning in the world. The Princes have thus in their demands at the Round Table Conference shown, bitter antagonism to the cherished aspirations of the Indian people and their readiness to pull their whole weight in favour of the foreign power. With such a strong support of an influential minority is it possible for any nationalist Government to carry any measure which is opposed by Government? To hope for the attainment of real self-government with the grinding mill of such State delegates round the neck of our British Indian members in the Federal Legislature is simply futile. One of the Princely order, the ruler of Bikaner, openly expressed the view that in any case of fight between England and India he would fight on the side of Britain. This is the measure of patriotism of these Princes These autocrats are thus wedded to foreign domination. It is not out of a sense of loyalty but out of a sense of self-interest and self-preservation the Indian autocrats are bound to support the foreign power to entrench their autocracy intact. Those who believe that after power is transferred from foreign hands the relations with the States will be adjusted are labouring under a self-deception. These autocrats will strive their utmost to prevent democracy being successfully established in this country. The view, therefore, to let alone the Princes till India gets Swaraj is utterly fallacious and does not deserve to be countenanced The people of the Indian States, therefore, request the Congress to be alive to its past traditions, past history and its constitution and support the Indian States' people with all its might in their struggle for freedom.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Observance Of "Animals Day" In A. I. H. Conference

At the last sitting of the Seventh Sessions of the All-India Humanitarian Conference held at Madhav Baug, Bombay, on Tuesday, the question of cattle improvement and protection was explained at a greater length and resolutions thereto adopted.

The conference resolved that the question be included in programmes of the several parties nominating candidates for the forthcomng elections of the Legislative Assembly as well as Provincial Councils.

Regarding such a question as one of national importance, the Conference further requested the Indian National Congress to include it in its nation-building programme.

"ANIMALS DAY."

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia in a spirited speech explained the importance of the observance of the "Animal's Day." The mere advocacy of it, emphasised the speaker, turning it more for self-advertisement than for understanding and advancing the interests underlying therein, would amount to a grave sin of the highest magnitude.

The Conference, accordingly, resolved that the "Animals' Day," be observed on Chaitra Sudi the 13th, requesting various schools, colleges, Youth Leagues and Religious institutions of India to celebrate the day on a grand scale.

Out of the 22 resolutions adopted many condemned the cruelties perpetrated in the name of science, sports, fashions etc., the killing of stray dogs, the use of intoxicating drinks and the evil habit of juvenile smoking.

Others, acknowledging sympathy towards the sufferers in the Bihar Earthquake and Assam floods, appreciating the sympathy of the various sister institutions of Europe, America and elsewhere and recording the signal services rendered by the late Miss Georgina Kendell to the Humanitarian movement, were also adopted.

REVISED DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

With a view to prepare the revised draft constitution for the All-India Humanitarian League, the Conference resolved that an All-India Committee be formed, the Bombay Humanitarian League being requested to carry on the work till a revised draft constitution is framed.

A vote of thanks proposed to the chair, the proceedings were finally wound up by a demonstration of magic lantern slides on principles and benefits of vegetarianism.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN MADRAS

POONA, Oct. 24.

The Northeast Monsoon is strengthening in Southeast Madras. Rain has fallen in South East Madras, and at a few stations in Malabar, Mysore and South Hyderabad. The minimum temperature is below normal in and around central parts of the country.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Palamcottah has had one and a half inches of rainfall, Negapatam one inch, Cuddalore and Madras three quarters of an inch and Pamban half an inch.

FORECAST

The rainfall will extend and increase in Southeast Madras and Malabar and occur locally in Mysore.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24th October 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 067 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees 4.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 56 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-10-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time)) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BANGALORE SENSATION

A message from Bangalore states that on information of a hotel servant the Police broke open the door of a room in a local hotel where the inmate, named Chandravakar said to be a Bank Agent, was found lying with bullet wounds in the head.

The man was rushed to the hospital, where two bullets were extracted from his head.

UTILITY

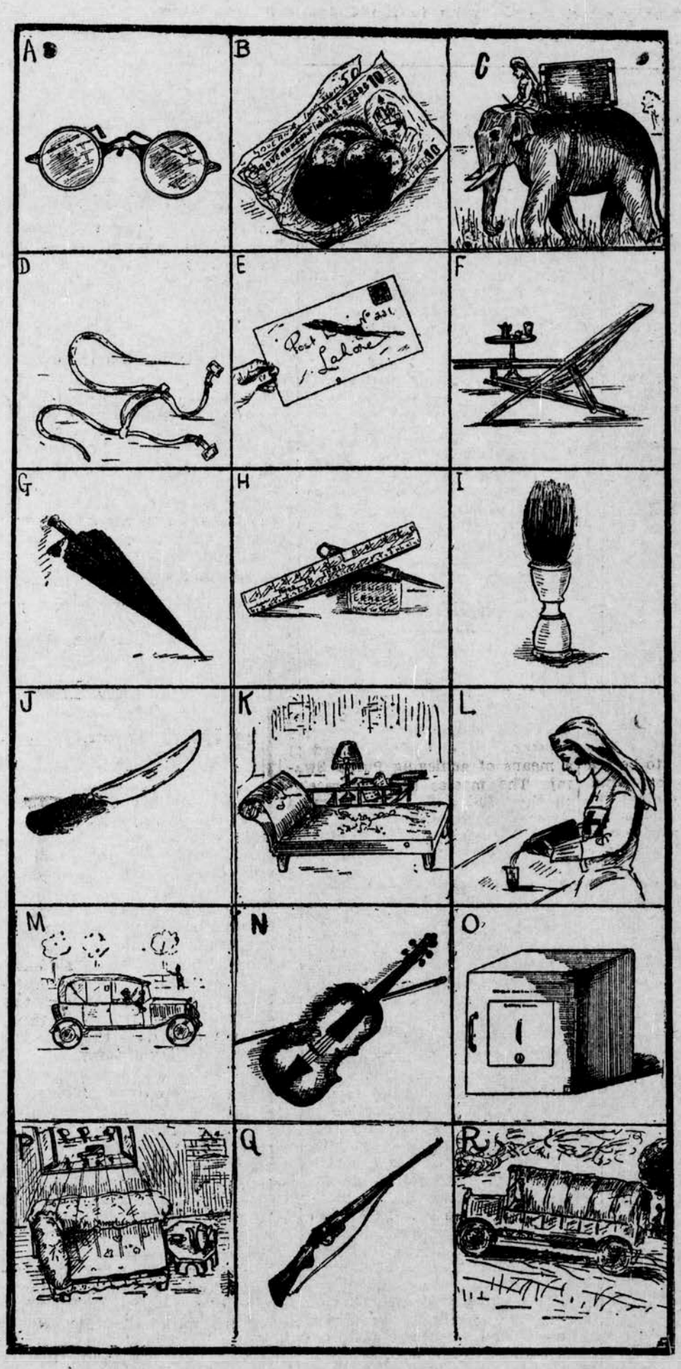
COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200

3rd Prize Rs. 100

CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200



This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illusturations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competition may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 14th November.

INCIDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER MAHATMA'S RELEASE

Report Of Congress Activities Submitted Before Subjects Committee

At the outset of the proceedings of subjects committee on Tuesday the General Secretaries of the Congress submitted a report of Congress activities for 1933-34 The period under report began with the Calcutta session of the Congress in March 1933. Like the preceding Delhi session of April 1932, this session was also held under a ban. Several provinces sent their full quota of delegates. In all about 2 200 delegates were elected from different parts of the country. The fact that Pandit Malaviya had consented to preside at the session heightened the enthusiasm of the nation. The decision of Mrs. Motilal Nehru to attend the Congress despite age and infirmity was an inspiration to the coming delegates.

CALCUTTA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The session met at Calcutta on March 31st in an electric atmosphere. The Government spared no effort to prevent the holding of the Congress. Pandit Malaviya was not allowed to reach Calcutta. He was arrested at Asansol, an intermediate station. With him were arrested Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and others, who formed the presidential party. All were removed to Asansol jail. M. S. Aney, the then acting President of the Congress, was also arrested and imprisoned while on his way to Calcutta. The office-bearers of the Reception Committee were put under arrest, and several Congress leaders served with restraint orders at Calcutta. Chief among the latter were Mrs. Sen Gupta and Dr. Mahammad Alam. Nearly a thousand delegates were arrested before their start, or while on their way to Calcutta. The remaining delegates succeeded in reaching the city in the face of the ban about 1100 delegates met at the place selected for the session. The police attempt to prevent the session however failed, for despite the continuance of the lathi blows the inner group of delegates maintained their seats, until all the seven resolutions which were to be submitted for adoption were read out, and passed.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE AND AFTER.

Proceeding the report says: the Calcutta Congress was soon followed by an unexpected event in the country. The 15th of May found Mahatma Gandhi suddenly a free man. With a view to help the increasing number of workers in the Harijan movement to fulfil their task with a purer and truer spirit of service, Mahatma Gandhi had started on 8th May 1933, a self-purificatory fast of 21 days. In his words it was "a heart-prayer for purification of self and my associates for greater vigilance and watchfulness in connection with the Harijan cause."

The Government issued a communique on the same day stating that in view of the nature of the object of the fast and the attitude of mind which it disclosed the Government of India had decided that he (Gandhiji) should be set at liberty. Accordingly Mahatma Gandhi was released on the evening of 8th May. Immediately on release, Gandhiji issued a statement recommending the suspension of Civil Disobedience campaign for six weeks, and the Acting President, Sjt. Aney, accepting the recommendation formally suspended the campaign for the above period.

INFORMAL TALKS.

In the meantime opinion in Congress circles began to crystalise that the opportunity afforded by Gandhiji's release should be utilised for informal consultation among Congressmen, in regard to the situation in the country. In view of the necessity of holding such a Conference when Gandhiji should be physically fit to participate in it, the period of suspension of the campaign was extended by the Acting President for a further span of six weeks. The informal Conference of Congressmen summoned to review the political situation met in Poona, on July 12th 1933. Gandhiji placed his views on the situation in brief before the Conference. The Conference then proceeded to make its recommendations. It rejected a motion for the unconditional withdrawal of civil disobedience, but also threw out a motion favouring individual civil disobedience. In the end the Conference authorised Mahatma Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy for arriving at a settlement with the Government. In accordance with that decision Gandhiji wired to the Viceroy asking for an interview. "With a view to explore the possibilities of peace."

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MAHATMA

The Viceroy in reply however referred in detail to misleading newspaper reports as to the trend of discussions at the Poona Conference, and relying on such reports he declined to grant the interview, unless the Congress first withdrew the Civil Disobedience movement. Gandhiji's efforts at peace failed to elicit response and forced the nation if it was to conserve national honour to continue the struggle Mass Civil Disobedience was however suspended and all who were able and willing were advised to offer individual civil disobedience. Under the orders of the Acting President, all Congress organisations and war councils ceased to functin in view of the suspension of mass Satyagraha.

Ever since the Poona Conference of July 1933, an increasing number of Congressmen were coming to form the view that in the situation existing in the country as a result of ordinance rule, a way out of what was held to be a "stalemate" ought to be found. This view found an organised expression in a move to summon a Conference of Congress leaders, sharing the above opinion for the purpose of giving concrete shape to the desire for a new line of action. This Conference met at Delhi on March 31st 1933, under the Presidency of Dr. Ansari. It resolved that the All-India Swarajya Party which had been in abeyance should be revived in order to enable Congressmen who were not offering individual civil disobedience to undertake thorough organisation of the electorate, and carry out the constructive programme as contemplated in the Poona statements of Mahatma Gandhi (July 1933).

DELHI CONFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The Conference also expressed the view that it was imperative for the party to participate in the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly to that end it laid down that the elections should be fought on two main issues;—(1) to get all repressive laws repealed and (2) to reject proposals contained in the White Paper and get them replaced by the national demand on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi at the R.T.C.

The Conference after coming to these tentative decisions sent a deputation to Gandhiji consisting of Dr. Ansari, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. B. C. Roy, with a view to discuss its resolutions with him and ascertain his opinion before acting upon the decisions. Gandhiji welcomed the revival of the Swarajya Party and the decision to contest the ensuing Assembly elections, and in a formal letter (6th April 1934) addressed to Dr. Ansari he explained that though his views on the utility of the legislatures in the present State remained on the whole what they were in 1920, he yet felt that it was the duty of Congressmen who, for some reason or other did not want to, or could not, take part in civil resistance, and who had faith in entry into the legislatures to seek entry and form combinations in order to prosecute the programme which they believed to be in the interest of the country.

In the meantime Gandhiji had been considering the question of recommending the suspension of the civil resistance campaign. He had come to the conclusion that in the existing circumstances, only one and that himself and no other should for the time being bear the responsibility of civil resistance, if it was to succeed as a means of achieving Purna Swaraj. The masses had not received the full and unadulterated message of Satyagraha, and that it was necessary to reorganise a better process of conveying that message.

STATEMENT OF APRIL 7TH.

He, therefore, issued on 7th April a statement explaining the reason for his conclusions, and advised all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj, as distinguished, from specific grievances. The situation created by this advice led to the summoning of a meeting of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C., both of which met at Patna in the middle of May 1934.

Thus for the first time after the resumption of civil resistance in January 1932, the A. I. C. C. met on 18th and 19th May, 1934, at Patna.

The meeting having considered Mahatma Gandhiji's statement of 7th April, accepted his recommendation in regard to the suspension of civil resistance. The A.I.C.C. also dealt with the question of the policy of the Congress relating to entry into the legislatures as a step in the country's progress towards its goal. Accordingly, it appointed Pandit Malaviyaji and Dr. Ansari to form a Congress Parliamentary Board, with Dr. Ansari as President. The Board was authorised to run and control the election of members to the legislatures on behalf of the Congress.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, and Mahatma Gandhi proceeding to the Subjects Committee Pandal to attend the meeting on Tuesday evening.

"Why I Am Retiring From Congress"

I Want To Make It Stronger, Says Gandhiji

The following is a fuller report of Ganchiji's speech in English at Tuesday's sitting of the Subject Committee of the Congress.

After Gandhiji's brief address in Hindi Gandhiji speaking in English said:—

"This request is sound reason why I should leave the Congress". (laughter).

The member concerned, not baffled, said, "We want you here to be able to learn Hindi." Gandhiji retorted "If you couldn't learn it in the last fifteen years I have proved an indifferent teacher and it is time you changed the teacher (laughter).

Addressing in English Gandhiji said, "What I said in Hindi is that if "I retire from Congress I want to retire if possible with your blessing. I want you to feel also that I do not retire in a huff, and that I strongly desire to go out of the Congress in order that the Congress may flourish and grow to its full height and grow to its natural height. At the present moment somehow or other I am weighed down with the feeling that the Congress is being suppressed by my presence, that the Congress is not giving natural expression to its views. Therefore it has become an artificial body and nothing can be so harmful to the growth of an institution or a nation than that it allows itself to be suppressed even for the same of love. It is not then love or even if it is love it is of a repressive quality. This excess ought to be thrown out.

Take my own position.

The feeling has been creeping over me not for a few days but for months past. I want you to dismiss from your mind the idea that has been expressed in some quarters that certain letters from Jawaharlal Nehru had anything whatever to do with this intense yearning for retirement. These letters perhaps hastened the announcement of the decision but nothing else. This feeling was given expression to by me to my friends in Bengal. I told Dr. Roy and others at the railway platform that if we cannot get rid of artificiality of corruption and overpowering desire to wrangle, if we cannot possibly cleanse ourselves of these things, I must retire from Congress. I will find expressions like these uttered even before they were said in Bengal. This idea has been possessing me day after day till time came when I could retain it no longer. That is the history of that decision. There is not the slightest desire on my part to forsake the post of duty or to give up Congress work I am leaving the Congress to lift the weight which has been suppressing the Congress in order that the Congress may grow and I may grow myself.

After all I cannot withhold this much from you that I am living in order to develop the power that non-violence has—non-violence in thought, words and deed. I borrowed the expression 'civil disobedience' and extended its meaning by calling it civil resistance. I have no doubt that Purna Swaraj that we want cannot be achieved without civil resistance. We may never offer that resistance but we shall feel confidence that the spirit permeates not one or two men like myself or even a thousand men like ourselves, but that it permeates the entire society.

It is in nature of things impossible. It is not gift that can be made by one nation to another or by one person to another. Gandhiji recalled that the use of the expression that there shall be non-violence in thought word and deed, did not get inserted by accident but that, a big debate was held at the Ahmedabad Congress initiated by Maulana Hasrat Mohani and that its meaning was quite clear.

Continuing Gandhiji said, "I tagged civil resistance to the spinning Wheel and to other acts of mine. I consider them all one. I have said that Hindu-Muslim Unity is necessary not unity in the form of patched up pacts between politicians but a living unity."

In the Working Committee a majority are in favour of my going with a blessing. There is a tough minority which says I must not go, but that tough minority has also come to the conclusion that if I feel that even after listening to their argument I cannot change my view, I must go. I must not be held down by simple force even by the force of love. I must act to the dictates of my intelligence and my faith. Another point is in connection with the three vital amendments. They have felt so convinced of the utter necessity of the substance of those three amendments that they will be putting them before you presently inspite of the fact that as soon as I receive your blessing I shall retire at the end of the session.

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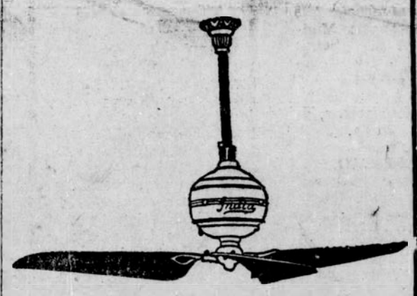
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ENEMIES COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize Winners

There were Eight (8) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally amongst the Eight (8) successful competitors each getting Rs. 100.

1. Harishankar N. Bhuleskar, 11 Rashikashram, Nanabhai Road, MALAD.
2. Miss Thrity P. Bhesama, Rajaram's Bungalow, BANDRA.
3. Parshottamdas Jagmohandas, 250, Mangaldas Road, New Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
4. V N Chokra, C/o Messrs. S B. Billimoria & Co. (Auditors), 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
5. D. N. Bhesania, Hill Road, BANDRA.
6. Mrs. Irene Devine, C13, Hirjee Govindjee Bldg., New Nagpada, BOMBAY.
7. Gangaram Chaudhari, National City Bank of New York, Fort, BOMBAY.
8. Miss Rukmini, 50 Ramanaryan Chawls, Deccan Gymkhana Post, POONA 4.

The following forty (40) competitors get a Consolation Prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. Mistri Dulabh Naran, Mingalwadi, Mazagaon, BOMBAY 10.
2. Mrs. P. Pollock, Agha Building, Carrol Road, Opp. Elphinstone Road Station, PAREL, B.B. & C.I.Rly.
3. Erach M. Karma, Mitsui Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
4. Umarbhoy Kasambhoy Master, Nana Taiwad, BULSAR.
5. A. Mousinho, Willingdon South, SANTA CRUZ.
6. H. D. Kadway, C/o J. C. Gammon Ltd, Stronach House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
7. Dhunbai C. Bharucha, Opp. Bazaargate Tower, Bazaargate Street, BOMBAY.
8. K. K. Wardhawalla, 635, Raviwar Peth, POONA 2.
9. Mahendralal Ishwarlal Contractor, Hari Pura, Mujjar Falia, SURAT.
10. Fredoon R. Kotkal, Alpaiwalla's House, DHOBI TALAO.
11. R. N. Pradhan, 672 Budhwar Peth, Karale's Chawl, POONA 2.
12. Ismailjee Lukmanjee, Rajkotwala, CHANDA, C.P.
13. R. H. Amdani, Kalbha Street, GONDAL.
14. E. P. Malik, Dasada, Via Mandal, KATHIAWAR.
15. Ebrahim Khanali Bhagurwalla, Sabjee Mandi, UJJAIN.
16. Kaikhusroo Bomanjee Jasoomoney, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, TARDEO.
17. Chaganlal Motibhoy Panwalla, Mora Bhagol, RANDER.
18. Loku Ram Miglani, Secretary, B.B. & C.I.Rly. Employees' Union, Opp. R. C. Church, AJMERE.
19. Y. E. Makda, C/o A G Mohamed & Sons, 93 in 24th Street, RANGOON.
20. Ebrahimbhai Kasambhai Idawalla, Station Road, BILLIMORA.
21. P. C. Mehta, (Ajmerwalla), Alig-Chakla, Khambhay, Via Anand, CAMBAY.
22. Doshibai Byramji Patel Plot No. 781, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
23. Mohshinali Mahomedali Mistri, Hasam Machiwalla Bldg., Mahim Bazaar Road, MAHIM.
24. Rajabali & Safarali Rahim Karim Panwalla, Kharathar Tank, No. 5, KARACHI.
25. H. A. Tripp, Mazgaon Terrace, Nesbit Road, BOMBAY, 10.
26. Kasamjee M. Patel, C/o Seth A E Maskati, Tajpur Baug, Kajina Thabey, AHMEDABAD.
27. Abdul Gaffar Mohamed Dayala, Near Rawani Well, GONDAL.
28. Miss Gool Katrak, Bharda House, Procter Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
29. Merwyn Siqueira, "Shirin House," 7th Road, KHAR.
30. Mrs. Alimahomed Dandawalla, 9 Yeshwant Nivas Road, INDORE.
31. Padmakar Vinayak Navisarikar, Near Diwanji's Wada, Bhadra, AHMEDABAD.
32. Jamshed R. Kotwal, 207, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
33. Richard Marshall Rodricks, Alexander Villa, Dr. Moos Road, THANA.
34. Saiyad Hadi Hassan Esq., C/o Hakim Sir Hindi, Mirzapur Road, AHMEDABAD.
35. S. R. Iyengar, 46 Ramnarayan Quarters, POONA 4.
36. Shavax B. Gazdar, 151, Khetwadi Main Road, Noble Building, BOMBAY, 4.
37. Murlidhar Deonath Samel, Chawl Supdt., Bellasis Road Chawl, BOMBAY 8.
38. Devjee Sunderjee, Raisumwalla Chawl, Jiwadia Lane, Agra Road, GHATKOPAR.
39. Jemi Darabsha Cursetjee Katrak, 17, Gola Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
40. Ashraf G. Musabhoy Backbay View, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY, 4.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A	17	J	6
B	16	K	9
C	1	L	14
D	18	M	15
E	3	N	12
F	13	O	10
G	4	P	5
H	2	Q	11
I	8	R	7

Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. M. A. Ansari and Dr. B. C. Roy on their way to the Subjects' Committee Meeting

A group of women volunteers of the Congress.

Powers Of A. I. C. C. & Working Committee

CONGRESS EX-TREASURER SUGGESTS CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

BENARES, (By Mail).

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta of Benares, ex-Treasurer of the Congress, has forwarded the following suggestions to the President of the Congress for change in the Congress Constitution:—

I suggest that Article I of the Congress Constitution should be replaced by the following:

"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means of Purna Swarajya or complete Independence entirely free from any foreign influence or control either political or economic."

Note I. The interests of the general masses shall receive first consideration at the hands of the national government.

Note II. Foreign influence or control means the influence or control of Great Britain or any other foreign government or people.

Note III. Legitimate and peaceful will mean non-violent and truthful.

COMPOSITION OF CONGRESS SESSION.

I also propose that with regard to the composition of the Annual Session of the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee, we should adopt one of the following two alternative sets of proposals:

(a) The number of delegates to the Congress should be fixed at the maximum figure of 1,000 as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi. Their election should take place in the manner suggested by him. All matters of importance should be decided by the Congress, special sessions of which may be held at short notice, say of one month, for the purpose, as necessary.

WHEN IT IS SUPERFLUOUS.

(b) In this case the A. I. C. C. will become a superfluous body and should be abolished.

(c) The strength of the Working Committee should be increased to 30 members representing different provinces of the country and it should be given all the powers which the A. I. C. C. exercises at present.

This Working Committee should meet at fixed intervals and oftener if and when necessary. It should decide all matters which may arise from time to time and its decisions shall be binding unless modified or reversed by a subsequent session of the Congress.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

With regard to the question of membership of the Congress, I propose that every adult who subscribes to the Congress creed and pays a subscription of as. 4. per year should be entitled to be enrolled as a member; but the right to vote should only accrue when a member has been on the Congress rolls continuously for at least 6 months. The members of the executive, however, should only be such as, besides having the above qualifications, are also habitual wearers of Khaddar. A person can be enrolled as a member of the Congress at only one place, and should not be entitled to be elected to the local executive of any other body except that of the place where he is actually enrolled as a member.

Note—Khaddar means all sorts of clothing material, woollen silken, cotton or of any other fibre spun and woven by hand in India.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

(a) The number of delegates to the Annual Session of the Congress should be unlimited. Every adult man or woman of Indian birth or domicile who subscribes to the creed of the Indian National Congress in writing and fulfils any other rules which might be enforced in that behalf should be entitled to attend the Congress as a delegate;

(b) The All-India Congress Committee should be limited to a membership of 250. The A. I. C. C. should meet at least three times every year.

A. I. C. C. CONSTITUTION.

All the powers of the Indian National Congress should be vested in the A. I. C. C. and it should carefully consider, discuss and decide upon all questions which may arise from time to time and which the Congress might be called upon to deal with. All its decisions should be final, subject, of course, to the right of approval, modification or rejection by a subsequent Annual Session of the Indian National Congress. The A. I. C. C. should be elected by the various Congress bodies in such manner as may be prescribed by the Congress from time to time.

EXECUTIVE AGENCY.

(c) The Working Committee should be merely an executive agency which should execute the decisions arrived at by the A. I. C. C. and should be precluded from coming to any decisions on public questions by itself.

It should be laid down, however, that on occasions of emergency or when immediate action is required, the Working Committee may take decisions which it should get ratified at the earliest possible date but in no case later than a month by a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. convened for that purpose.

NO HURRIED DECISIONS.

Finally I beg to suggest that the Congress should not take a hurried decision in the matter of its constitution. It appears to me that we have not been attaching to such questions the gravity and importance which should be their due. I therefore propose that instead of making any changes in the Constitution at the forthcoming Bombay Session, the Congress should appoint a small committee consisting of 8 to 12 persons who should ask for opinions and suggestions of Congressmen and other public men from all over the country as to what changes they would suggest in our constitution in the light of the experience which has been gained during the last 50 years. When all these opinions have been received the same should be sifted, arranged and published; and then after sufficient time has been allowed for the people and Congress members to consider them, we should take the question into consideration and come to final decisions about it.

I further propose that the Congress year should begin from the 1st of Baisakh and end by the 30th of Chaitra every year.—United Press.

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VIGILANCE RAID AT PYDHONI

Police Arrest Woman On Serious Charge

As a sequel to a raid carried out by the Vigilance Branch of the C.I.D. in a building in Pydownee, Jullia Valladress, a Young Goan woman was arrested on a charge of procuring young girls for immoral purposes.

The accused was placed before Mr. Oscar, H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, and remanded into custody till October 31, to enable the police to make further inquiries.

ALLEGED PROCURER ARRESTED

Mophatlal Joshi who was also arrested by the Vigilance Branch C.I.D. on Tuesday on a charge of pimping was placed before Mr. Oscar, H. Brown and remanded into custody for a week.

A Word To Our Visitors

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B. S. N. CO.'S PLEASURE CRUISES

Offer you an excellent opportunity of doing this.

PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS WEEK.

Saturday	27th October	xx Isle of Nahawa.	3-30 p.m. — 7-30 p.m.
Saturday	27th October	x Round "Dufferin".	6-15 p.m. — 7-30 p.m.
Sunday	28th October	xx Ulwa Creek.	9.00 a.m. — 1-30 p.m.
Sunday	28th October	xx Elephanta.	3-30 p.m. — 7130 p.m.
Sunday	28th October	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15 p.m. — 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person. x Re. 1/- xx Rs. 1-8-0.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC: DRINKS AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder (Gateway of India) at the time of embarkation.

WOMEN SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Mahatma And Sardar Pay Visit

Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Miss Maniben Patel paid a visit on Wednesday to the Women's Swadeshi Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts organised by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal at the Town Hall, when Mahatmaji and the Sardar congratulated the organisers on their enterprise.

This exhibition will be kept open on Friday 26th inst., from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. specially to enable the delegates and other visitors to the Congress to visit it.

Sound Advice

IF PHYSICIANS HAVE FAILED OR SURGEONS HAVE ADVISED OPERATION & ALL HOPES OF CURE HAVE GONE

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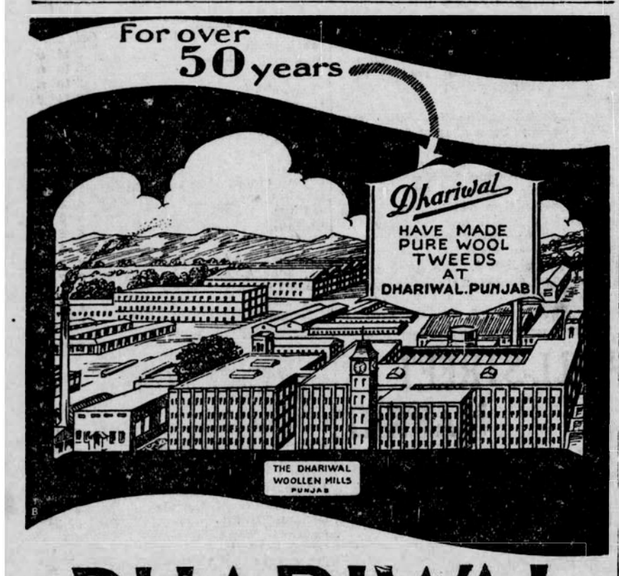

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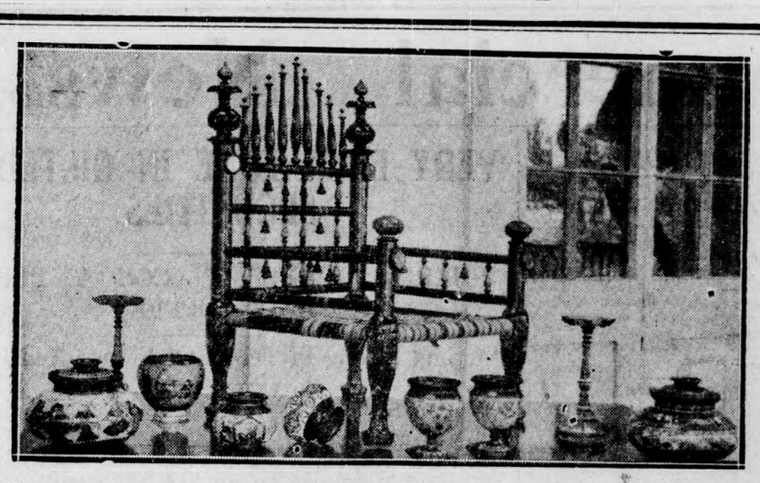
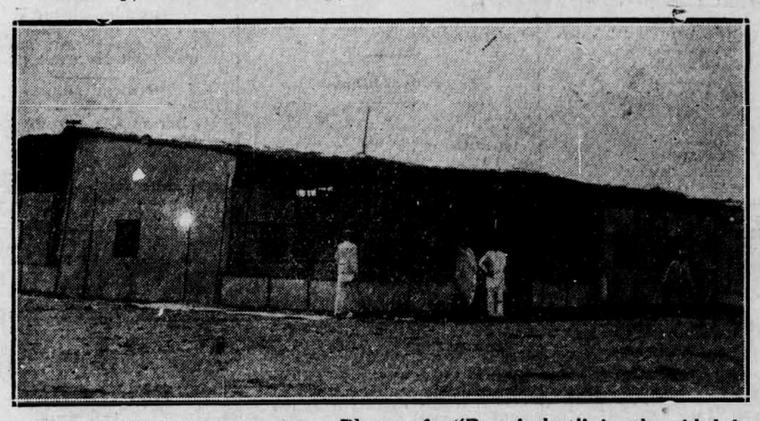


This old-fashioned shape of the "chair" has been adopted by a modern craftsman and decorated by a woman artist. The newly aroused interest in art, particularly manifest in home-crafts, is evident in the Women's Art-crafts Exhibition now open at the Town Hall. This "chair" is one of the exhibits.

A general view of Abdul Ghaffar Nagar, showing the Delegates' Camp, Volunters' Camp, the Post and other Offices.



Where Mahatma stays: Photo of "Bapu's hut" in the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar.

RESERVE BANK EXECUTIVE

Second Deputy Governorship For Sir Sikander Hayat Khan

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India have offered the second Deputy Governorship of the Reserve Bank to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and that he has expressed his willingness to accept it.

During his visit to New Delhi last Sunday, Sir Sikandar discussed the matter with Sir James Grigg, and is believed to have settled the time when he would be able to join his new appointment. He is taking the earliest opportunity to communicate this news to his friends who are assembling in Lahore to attend the current session of the Punjab Legislative Council.

With this appointment the personnel of the Executive of the Bank will be complete Sir Osborne Smith, Governor, and Mr. J. B. Taylor, First Deputy Governor, are returning to India on November 5, and will immediately meet Sir James Grigg who will then be in Bombay and settle preliminary details including the constitution of the Central Board.

An official announcement is expected almost immediately.—A. P.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has issued a proclamation thanking all the officials and the State subjects for expressing their congratulations on the birth of His Highness' grandson.

GERMAN SCIENTIST IN BOMBAY

To Undertake Expedition Into Central Asia

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The German Scientist Professor Wilhelm Pilchner, Honorary Doctor of Koenigsberg University, who is about to undertake a scientific expedition into Central Asia has returned to Bombay after completing certain arrangements in connection with terrestrial magnetic work at the survey of India in Dehra Dun and is proceeding to-day in s.s. "Counterosso" to Shanghai to discuss with the Chinese authorities the question of travelling in Inner Asia.—A. P.

FUGITIVE FROM LAW

Wanted For Murder He Evades Arrest

DELHI, Oct. 23.

Abdul Sattar, the notorious gangster who has figured prominently in the Jumna Bomb Case and has been recently released from the jail, is again a fugitive from law.

He has been declared a proclaimed offender and several members of his gang have been arrested in connection with the murder of Ram Pratap committed about four years.

It is now revealed that startling facts relating to the murder of Mr. Gulal Chand Advocate and Ram Pratap have been discovered by the C. I. D. The premature publication of the news in the vernacular press frustrated the police plan to effect the arrest of Abdul Sattar, who has absconded.

ACCEPTED FOR I. C. S.

Successful European And Indian Candidates

NEW DELHI, October 24.

A Communique states:—

The following is the list of European and Indian candidates who have been accepted for Indian Civil Service as a result of an open examination held in London in 1934:—

Messrs. M.M. Basu, K.S. Venkataraman, P.R. Nayak, D.P. Hardy, S.N. Mait, B.G. Rau, T. M. Quin, H.T. Maling, B.W. Budd, V. Ramnathan, N. Sen, A.G. Bunn, B.B. Paymaster, C.R. Latimer, F. H. Yarnold, P. Crombie, S.O. Ali, R.M. Saner, A.W.C. Hatchbarnwell, K.C. Roy, P. Krishen, G. H. Astle, W. R. Bickford, S. Chakravarti and A. Wooler.—United Press.

A. I. Homoeopathic Medical Conference

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The United Provinces' Homoeopaths at Allahabad have decided to recommend the name of Dr. K. M. Palita of Gaya, for the presidentship of the ensuing All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference to be held in Bombay.

Dr. Palita stands as one of the eminent physician of Behar. Besides, he has sacrificed much time money and energy in the cause of Homoeopathic Science.

It is rightly observed that Behar should have the chance in the coming session as it is Behar only which has laid the foundation of the Homoeopathic Association in India.

CARR'S STANDARD ASSORTED BISCUITS

Not too plain, not too sweet, are the world famous kinds of biscuits which compose Carr's Standard Assorted Biscuits. They include Nice, Petit Beurre, Marie which are the good old standard kinds of which one never grows tired. Ask for and see that you get CARR'S BISCUITS made by the oldest House in the trade

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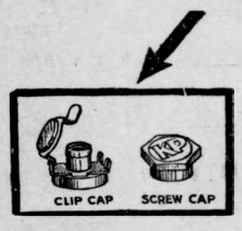

A few gifts are mentioned below:—

SAFETY-RAZOR in an elegant box with mirror, and a box for blades.

MOROCCO LEATHER WALLET with compartments

FOUNTAIN PEN 14 ct. gold nib, iridium tipped, self-filling, with rolled gold clip. Well-known make.

LADIES' HAND BAG. Beautifully made. With captive mirror and pocket for purse.

TABLE TIME-PIECE, beautifully shaped.

LEVER WRIST WATCH, Swiss made, with jumping figures.

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Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 12 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Fairly Active Trading And Absence Of Hedge Sales

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN CROSSRATES

Gold And Linseed Easy, Silver And Tin Steady And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Oct 24

On Wednesday, there was a further improvement in the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

The New York cotton market opened steady and improved further on fairly active trading. Absence of hedge sales and better Liverpool advices had a bullish effect on the market. There was some liquidation at the advance.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold eased off further to-day but silver improved slightly.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm but linseed was easy.

TIN, RUBBER AND JUTE STEADY

Tin was steady. Rubber and Jute also maintained a steady tone.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange did not show any activity owing to the lack of enquiry. Giltedged securities displayed a better sentiment. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Oct 24

Previous closing	12.26
To-day's opening	12.31
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	12.38
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Oct 24

Previous closing	6.63
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.67
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 212

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 24

Cotton developed some strength on fairly active trading in which good interest was displayed owing to the generally favourable condition in dry goods trade while weakness of dollar was another contributory factor in the upswing meanwhile operators continued to watch expectantly much longed for speech by President Roosevelt to the bankers' association.

With the improved textile outlook business in December opened at 12.31 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. Prices gained ground on good speculative buying due to better Liverpool advices and absence of southern hedge selling while strength of the wheat market also helped the rise with December gradually rising to 12.35 but the higher level attracted some liquidation which however was not sufficiently heavy to cause any material fall.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.38 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 24

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.27/12.27) 12.32/12.31
January (12.32/12.32) 12.36/12.36
March (12.36/12.36) 12.39/12.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 24

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.62) 6.64
American March (6.58) 6.59
Egyptian January (8.06) 7.99
Egyptian March (8.11) 8.04

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 24
10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs 211-4 and Rs. 210-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 210-12 with New York futures about 8 points up.

Kombai Cardamom Market Report

The Secretary of the Cardamoms Krishigargh Sangam, Kombai wires under date October 24:

The result of to-day's auctions is as follows:

Prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk Malabar storepadams 25 to 27.

Mysores 33

Suburban stocks pooled sold 800 thulams.

The market is firm.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Oct 24

Previous closing	4.96 1/2
To-day's opening	4.98 5/8
To-day's closing	4.98

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct 24

Previous closing	4.96 3/4
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.98 1/4
Difference	+.01 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 24

Previous closing	75.18
To-day's opening	75.06
To-day's closing	75.46
Difference	+.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 24

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/8 and improved to 4.97-1/8 further appreciating to 4.98-1/4 on good support and closed at the highest rate of the day.

Franc opened at 75.06 and immediately rose to 75.28 subsequently the rate advancing to 75.46 with irregular tendency. The closing rate was 75.46

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 24

The market closed quiet

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 11/16d.	23 3/4d.
Forward	23 13/16d.	23 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 24

Gold (£7-0-3) £6-19-10

BULLION

London, Oct 24

Influx (£63,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 11/16d.) 23 3/4d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-3) £6-19-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 24

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 24

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.67 1/4) 5.68 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.37) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (58.00) 58.21
London on Shanghai (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 15/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 24

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 65/2, 65/2 and 65/6. Traders showed very little interest owing to the absence of good advices from abroad and later in the session prices dropped on some scattered selling on unfavourable London cables and closed at Rs. 64-14, 64-14 and Rs. 65-2.

Gold opened at Rs. 34-12-6, 34-12-6 and 34-14-6. Prices eased under some scattered selling due to an improvement in the sterling finally closing steady at Rs. 34-8-9, 34-8-9 and 34-11-3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 24

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 61-3/4, March 65-1/2, and May 67-1/2. There was some good interest displayed and prices improved on speculative buying and covering influenced by better situation abroad and good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 24

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 98-1/8, May 98-1/4 and July 93-3/8. The market displayed fairly good activity owing to commission house buying influenced by unfavourable weather news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct 24

Argentine linseed opened steady with November at 12.08 but later advanced on some enquiry and unfavourable weather reports. The price at noon stood at 12.10 with a steady tendency.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 24

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers) £230 3/8 buyers £230 1/2 sellers. Steady
Lead £10 7/16 buyers £10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 buyers. No sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £30 3/4) £30 1/4 to £30 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£270) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-1

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£15) £15 sellers
Dunlop Sept-Oct. (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers
Lightening (£16 1/4) £16 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 15/16) 6 7/8 paid and value Jan-March (7 1/8) 7 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Oct-Nov (£11 5/16) sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 7/8 sellers) £9 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Nov (£11 3/16) £11 3/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 24
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 6
Wheat May	4 4 9
Linseed May	6 1 0

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES STEADY AFTER HOLIDAYS

CALCUTTA, Oct 24

Jutes ruled steady after holidays and good turnover resulted at hardening rates. Coals showed very little alteration in prices and undertone remained very steady. Teas loss active due to lack of support. In miscellaneous good business resulted in several sections. Imperial Bank shares kept fully firm. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent. paper 81/7 small lot; 3 per cent New loan 1941 99/6 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 91/11/6 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/6; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/5 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 108/14 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/5 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 103 small lot.

Banks: Central 33/10; Imperial fully paid 1620 small lot; Imperial conty 411.

Railways: Arrah-Sasaram Light 58/8; Baraset-Basirhat Light 58; Sukhtiarpur-Bihar Light 63; Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharanpur Light 136 small lot.

Cottons: Bengal-Nagpur ordy 21/4; Cawnpore Textiles 4/1; Dunbar (ord) 145; Elgin Mills (pref) 140; Kesoram (ordy) 4/12 small lot; Kesoram (pref) 128 small odd lot; Muir Mills ordy 340 small lot; Victoria ordy 1/13; New Victoria pref 5/4; New Ring ordy 97.

Coals: Amalgamated 22; Bhulanbararee 9/2; Burrakur 14/14; Equitable 27/8; Jainty Central as. 14; Minto 4/12; New Beerbhoom 15/2; Simla Colliery 3/3; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/3; Singaran 'B' 1/5; Sendra 13/11: Talcher 2/6

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 12/7; Auckland 234; Anglo India ordy 427; Bally 191 cum div; Barnagore 160; Birla 14/1; Champdany 161; Clive 32/12; Craig pref 53 small lot; Gourepore ordy 612; Hooghly pref 21/4; Howrah 55/4; Hukumchand ordy 14/8; Kamarhatty 541; Kanknarrah 475/8 small lot; Kelvin 565 small lot; Kinnison 648/8 small lot; Lansdowne 165 small lot; National 24/10 small lot; National pref 145/8; Northbrook 47; Nuddea 48/4 small lot; Presidency 5/11; Reliance 76.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/8; Agra Electric 126; Careilly Electric 13/10 ex div; Benares Electric 14/8 small lot; Bengal Telephone pref 15/4; Cuttack Electric 6/4; Jubbulpore Electric 13/4; U P Electric 138 small lot; Upper Ganges Electric 12/12 small lot; Upper Jumna Electric 11/8; Bengal Iron 3/15; Bengal Iron pref 7/8 small lot; Braithwaite and Co 9 small lot; Britannia Building and Iron 5; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 55/8; Indian Iron Steel 7/6; Indian Galvanizing 9/4 small lot; Steel Products 2/15; Concord of India Insurance 8/8 Premium; B I Corpn ordy 2/7; B I Corpn defd 1/10; Firpo Ltd 12; Indian Wood Products 36/12; British Burma Petroleum 5/2; British Ceylon Corp ordy 11/4; Howrah oil 9/8; Bengal Paper ordy 117; India Paper pulp 113/8; Titaghur Paper ordy 21/12; Titaghur Paper defd 9/4; Mathrapore Zemindary as. 0/11/0; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 12/4 small odd lot; India General Navgn ordy 104/8.

Sugar: Balrampore 20/2; Carew and Co 21/8; Cawnpore ordy 36/12; Champaran 24/12; Murree Brewery 204/8; New Savan 14/9; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 337 small lot; Ryam 38/12; Samastipore 12/12.

Teas: Carron ordy 704; East India 14/6; Hansqua 11/8; Pussiabing pref 111 small lot.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1958/88; Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 113/8; 5 per cent 1916/45 Indian General Navigation 105 small lot; 5 per cent 1928/39 U P Electric 102/4 small lot.

Rubber shares: Kedah 3 point 02-1/2 cents.—A. P.

VERY FIRM TONE IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

SHARP ADVANCE IN COCOA, PEPPER AND COPPER

Sterling Strong In Terms Of Francs And Dollars

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 24

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities maintained a very firm tone, feature to-day being advance of 4 p.c. interest bearing stocks. Otherwise, apart from sharp fluctuations and activity in Kaffirs, markets very quiet pending Mr. Roosevelt's speech.

In Commodities, cocoa, copper and pepper advanced strongly owing to renewed speculative support but cotton and wheat brokers awaiting lead from America.

Sterling continued to mark the headway in terms of francs and dollars owing to covering induced by nervousness regarding the continental situation.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 24

The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian sterling loan closed at £96

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 24
4-59 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were very steady. Mining shares became steady after being easier. Industrials were generally featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£81 1/2) £81 5/8
4 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115) £115 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 7/8) £113 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 12 1/8) dol. 11 7/8
International Holding (dcl 1 1/2) dol 1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries (29-4 1/2) 29-0
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-0) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (115-0) 114-6
Swadeshi Match (6-0) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (48-0) 48-0
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (41-4 1/2) 41-0
Cables and Wireless (7 1/2) 7 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera 'A' (£7) £7
Imperial Tobacco Ord (131-0) 130-6
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (91-3) 91-3
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celonese (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-3) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (34 3/4) 24 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£53 1/2) £52 3/4
L M S Ford (£22) £21 1/2
L N E R Defd (£8 1/8) £8
Southern Dutch (£21 7/8) £21 7/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131) £131 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£87) £87

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (250-0) 250-0
Godul (180-0) 178-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (220-0) 220-0
Spring Mines (165-0) 165-0
Union Corporation (136-3) 136-3

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 24
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/8) £84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-62 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
3 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Austrian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6
Donare Tea (56-3) 56-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-9
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-10 1/2) 56-3
Burma Corporation (12-3) 12-3
Rio Tintos (13 3/4) 14
East Rand Proprietary (53-0) 53-0
Rand Mine (140-0) 138-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (44-4 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Burma Oil (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-6
Shell Transport (45-7 1/2) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 24

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 1/4) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/4) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 74 1/2) dol 75 1/4

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 20th October 1934 14,000; from 1st April to 20th October, 1934 18,147,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to 20th October 1934 2,250,000

Total during the week ending the 20th October 1934 14,000; from 1st April to 20th October 1934 15,897,000

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 24th October 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,23,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs 99-10-0 received approximately 67 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-7-8 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 30th October 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 2nd November 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Thursday, the 25th to Monday, the 29th October 1934 at Rs. 99-10-6 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 10th to the 23rd October 1934 amounted to Rs. 16,25,000.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, October 24, tenders to the amount of £7,395,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 13 1/2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 31st October 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY TO GAIN BY PNEUMATIC-TYRED BULLOCK CARTS

Increased Life Of Roads, Reduced Maintenance Costs, Conveyance Of Greater Load, Economical And Silent And Swift Trattic

The Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Communications, Bombay, on the subject of pneumatic tyred bullock carts, from which the following extracts are given:—

In order to obtain some idea of the benefits which will follow the introduction of pneumatic tyred bullock carts, let us first try and enumerate them as follows:—

1. Government and other public bodies will stand to gain enormous sums in the increased life of roads and reduced maintenance costs thereof. Queen's Road, Bombay, provides an excellent example in this respect. The surface of this road consists of 1/2" asphalt surface dressing on ordinary water-bound surface. The initial cost of laying such a surface is Rs. 6 to 7 per 100 sq. ft. The surface of Lady Jamshedji Road is 3" sheet asphalt on 6" cement concrete foundation. The surface alone of this type of road costs over Rs. 4 per sq. yd. or about Rs. 45 per 100 sq. ft., the extra cost being necessary on account of the heavy bullock cart traffic which, in spite of this construction, has produced deep ruts in the surface which are irreparable except by renewing the carpet at a heavy cost. We are informed by the Engineers of the Municipality that because bullock carts have not been allowed to travel on Queen's Road, in consequence of this the surface costs very little to maintain despite the fact that the original cost of construction was moderate in comparison with roads which have been built to stand a heavy volume of iron tyred traffic combined with fast moving motor vehicles. Besides one of the problems which at present confront the Municipalities and Public Works Departments is the construction of roads suitable to accommodate the slow moving bullock carts and the fast moving motor vehicles both of which as at present equipped have different destructive effects. By providing pneumatic tyres to bullock carts the necessity for special bullock cart track is obviated.

2. The owner of the bullock cart and the public stand to gain, because, with pneumatic tyre equipment—

(a) a greater load can be carried in a shorter space of time without overloading the bulls; (b) transport will become more economical; (c) traffic will become less noisy; (d) damage to goods in transit will be less; (e) road surfaces will last much longer; (f) loading line is low and a considerable saving of time and money can be effected in loading and unloading; (g) the animals will find it less burdensome to pull a pneumatic tyred cart and from a humanitarian point of view, there is everything in favour of the elimination of the present heavy antiquated iron tyred cart.

3. We have it on good authority that with the same tractive efforts, loads heavier by about 100 per cent can be carried at a faster speed by carts fitted with pneumatic tyres. To cite a few examples, in Bombay City the ordinary cart is restricted by Law to carry a maximum load of 15 cwts. (1680 lbs.) while a pneumatic tyred all steel cart is permitted to carry 25 cwts. (2800 lbs.), though the latter is capable of carrying a maximum load of 30 cwts. (3360 lbs.).

4. There can be no question that the damage to the road surface is far less in the case of pneumatic tyres and the life of the surface is considerably increased. The width of an iron tyre may be taken as 3" (max.) whereas the width of a pneumatic tyre is 4" to 8" giving an average of 6". This means that the intensity of the pressure on a road surface is 186 and 373 lbs. per inch width of pneumatic and iron tyres respectively for the same loading of one ton per axle. In addition the length of contact of the pneumatic tyre is 6" or 7" while that of an iron tyre is very small indeed and on a hard surface positively negligible. It follows, therefore, that the intensity of pressure over the contact area is much less for the pneumatic tyre which decreases the road abrasion and also as the vehicle load is in suspension on the air in the tyres, the magnitude of the shocks imparted to the road due to any unevenness are very small indeed. This preserves the foundations from break up.

5. The operating cost of an ordinary Bombay bullock cart carrying a load of about one ton is 5 to 6 annas per ton mile. The new type cart with pneumatic tyres shows a saving of over 60 per cent in running cost per ton mile.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN INDIAN MILLS

Central Cotton Committee's Statement

The following is a statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs).

CONSUMPTION

British India during September 1934 179,839; during September 1933 150,268; since 1st September 1934 179,839; during corresponding period last year 150,268.

Indian States during September 1934 34,047; during September 1933 29,843; since 1st September 1934 34,047; during corresponding period last year 29,843

Total—India during September 1934 213,886; during September 1933 180,111; since 1st September 1934 213,886; during corresponding period last year 180,111.

N B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Oct 22

Marhowrah	3 15 0
Pachrukhi	3 10 0
Pertabpur	3 10 0
Sariyan	3 14 0
Ghughly	3 10 0
Ramkhetan	3 9 0
Padrauna	3 6 6
Siswa Bazar	3 8 0
Bhatni	3 10 0
Savan (Indian)	3 6 6
Captainganj	3 8 0
Hathua	3 9 0
Chitauni	3 8 0
Tomkohi AA	3 5 0
Tomkohi AAA	3 6 0
Tomkohi AAAA	3 7 0
Rhotas	3 0 0
Begamabad	3 12 0
Cawnpore	3 13 6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	14
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	35
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	110
Western Union Telg	33 1/2
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	21 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Union Pacific R. R.	10
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	33
Great North Pfd.	15
Anaconda	21
G Motors	29 5/8; I Nickel
Amr. Tobacco B.	90
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	33 1/4
American Smelting	35
Noranda Mines	48
Int Nickel of Canada	24 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvester	33
Ford Motors of Canada	28
General Motors	29 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	23 3/4
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp. of Amr	26
General Foods	32
National Dairy	16

Market dull Prices mixed; some higher some lower.

New York Stock Exchange:—Irregular. New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Anaconda 10 1/2; U. S. Steel 33 1/8; G Motors 29 5/8; I Nickel 24 1/2; City Bank 21 1/2; Chase Bank 23 3/4; Socony 13 3/8; N. Y. Central 21 1/8; W. U. Teleg. 33 1/4

COTTON SITUATION FUNDAMENTALLY STRONG

Holders Taking Cotton Off The Market

U. S. FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICIES TO BE CLEARED

Indifferent Demand For Cotton Goods

Bombay, Oct. 24

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was comperatively steady until closing when it suddenly declined on Southern hedge selling and long liquidation.

There was utter absence of any buying as operators were anxiously awaiting President Roosevelt's address which is expected to clarify fiscal and monetary policies of the administration.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with December 12.27. There was steady trade buying which resulted in a further improvement of 5 points and the market reached the highest level 12.32 during the early part of the session.

In the afternoon the market was fairly steady but towards the close there was some Southern hedge-selling and long liquidation which wiped off the improvement. The market closed at a rise of one point for near months but distant deliveries lost 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 12.59c.

The technical position of the market is healthy and new crop is going steadily under the Government loan plan. There is no pressure of Southern hedge selling and operators are waiting for improvement in the trade but fears of increase in acreage next season are discouraging buyers.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points on Tuesday with January 6.63. The market was featureless. It was a market with local business with light offerings. Later on the market was dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range 2 points. The market closed quiet but steady at a decrease of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.92d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of one point. At the close October was quoted 4.92 January 4.88 and March 4.83.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 7 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 8.31. Uppers futures closed 2 to 3 points lower and spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 7.27d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was also quiet and Sakels futures declined 12 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures declined one point with December 12.65.

STABILIZED MARKET.

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"The most striking feature of the present status is that with the co-operation of the cotton planters it seems to have been possible to get the acreage reduced, and that this makes it practicable to visualize a cotton world in which price control, with the co-operation of the farmers, may be a future probability. If it doesn't resu't in the creation of political and financial problems that are if anything more important that price control itself, we hay fine ourselves face to face with a condition resembling the one described by Samuel Butler in 'Erehwon' in which favoured country supply and demand were so comp'etely adjusted that there was never a surplus or deficiency. That we are approaching such a situation in the cotton trade is evident, but it is a question of how long it will be before the known facts and the possibilities can be kept in step with each other."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (11-28 a.m.) 12.32+.07
N.Y. December Lowest (2-52 p.m.) 12.25
Liverpool January Highest (10-15 a.m.) 6.64—.01
Liverpool January Lowest (10-1 a.m.) 6.62—.03

Messrs Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Support was given by good trade buying for December at 12.25. Some liquidation and local selling. Indifferent demand for goods.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tight contract situation principal sustaining influence but speculation disinclined to support in face of prospects of larger 1935 Southern acreage.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Continuance of present deadlocked market can only result in further tightening position with ultimately bullish results.

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

Memphistenn.—No precipitation, warm weather favourable; the Daily Official U. S. Government Forecast says Western Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire belt generally fair; think American markets will follow Liverpool.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

The "Hedging practically absent notwithstanding very favourable weather conditions. Low spinners' stocks. American Government absorption and holders taking their cotton off the market strongly indicate that the market is very strong fundamentally. Recommend purchases."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 23

December 1934	.. ..	12.26+01
January 1935	.. ..	12.29+01
March 1935	.. ..	12.31—03
May 1935	.. ..	12.3[illegible]—0[illegible]
July 1935	.. ..	12.39—02
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.5[illegible]—00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 23

December 1934	.. ..	12.28+01
January 1935	.. ..	12.32+01
March 1935	.. ..	12.36+01
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.59+02

NEW YORK.
New York, October 23

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
December 1934	.. ..	12.27
January 1935	.. ..	12.30
March 1935	.. ..	12.36
New York Noon Call—		
December 1934	.. ..	12.29
January 1935	.. ..	12.32
March 1935	.. ..	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 23

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	8,000

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool October 23

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.10
Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.93
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.08
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.23
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.12
Fine	3.22
Superfine	3.32
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.27
Fine	3.37
Superfine	3.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON,
Liverpool, October 23

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
October 1934	7.95
November 1934	7.[illegible]8
December 1934	8.00
January 1935	8.03
March 1935	8.08
May 1935	8.12
July 1935	8.1[illegible]
F. G. F. Spot	8.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 23.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
October 1934	..	6.68—02
November 1934	..	6.66—0[illegible]
December 1934	..	6.65— 2
January 1935	.. 6.63	6.63—02
February 1935	..	6.61—02
March 1935	.. 6.59	6.59—0[illegible]
April 1935	..	6.56—03
May 1935	..	5.54—05
June 1935	..	6.52—0
July 1935	..	6.50—05
August 1935	..	6.45—05
September 1935	..	6.4[illegible]—05
October 1935	..	6.36—02
Middling Spot	..	6.92—02

LINSEED OILS.
London, October 23

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Nov. sellers 18/0.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 18/6

RUBBER.

The possibility of production being restricted to 30 per cent next year has caused ready absorption of the recent large Eastern shipments by trade. We favor purchases at present levels.

GROUNDNUTS.

The comparative cheapness of Coromandel March/May shipments in London relative to local distant deliveries is considered a good straddle proposition.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Following steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs 209/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 210/12 on buying a professional bull operator who believes that President Roosevelt's speech will be encouraging. The undertone of the market was steady and we see no season for any substantial improvement in the near future as higher prices are likely to attract increased hedge selling.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices and the local market ruled very steady. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	211 4 0
Oomra D/J	182 8 0
Bengal D/J	136 0 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F.G.	116/21
Sindh-Punjab Fine	124/26
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	114/19
Wardha-Hingt	189/191
Nagpur Sayner	189/191
Pundhurna	179/181
Yeotmal	177/179
Arvi	176/178
Ellichpur	176/178
Amraoti-Berar	175/177
Khamgaon	175/177
Mulkapur	167/169
Khandesh	166/168
Jalna/Sailu	167/169
Burwah Sanavad	171/176
Broach Fine	204/206
Punjab/American	214/216
Punjab/American mix	204/209
Cambodia	269/274
Miraj/Sangli	199/204
Compta Good	194/199
Bagalkot	179/184
Kampala	347
Busoga	345
Jinja	341
Manza	335

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	176	1,867
Central India	...	3,755
Barsi and Nagar	61	2,220
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	324
Berar	27	3,677
Central Provinces	...	1,225
Total Oomras	264	13,068
Dholera	51	7,738
N.-W. Provinces	...	660
Rajputana	...	865
Sind-Punjab	155	8,229
Broach	205	1,567
Coompta & Dharwar	...	8,388
Westerns-Northerns	319	9,670
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,812
Persian	...	1,574
American	...	1,855
Egyptian and African	4	30,477
Total	998	97,903

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 18th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,228	35,767
Japan & China	1,323	65,580
Coast Ports	...	3,833
Up-country by Rail	...	21,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	8,787
Total	4,551	135,933

THE BOMBAY GRAINS & SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.
Bombay, Oct 24

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 0 9
12 noon	6 1 0
3 pm.	6 1 0
5-30 p.m.	6 1 0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 24th day of October 1934.

Borach Fully Good Quality.
Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May	934 35
10-30	Rs.	209/8
12-30	Rs.	210/12
2-30	Rs.	210/8
4-30	Rs.	211/4

April-May
Highest 211/4
Lowest 209

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Oct. 24.

	bales
Khandesh	176
Barsi-Nugger	61
Berar	27
Dhollera	51
Sind-Punjab	155
Broach	205
Western-Northerns	319
Egyptians	4
Total Cotton	998
	cwts
Wheat	7,653
Linseed	99
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	922
Gingellyseed	1,847
Poppyseed	336
Groundnuts	5,222
Castorseed	355
Rice	2,958
Myrabollams	234
Cottonseed	815
Gram	1,767
Joowar	457
Maize	51
Barley	807
Bajree	2,591
	tons
Coal	1,441

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13.
S. S. India Rs. 4-0-3.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 4-0-3.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 4-0-3.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14-9.
Shipment Oct. Rs. 3-14-9.
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-12-3
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 3-11.
Purfabpur Rs. 13-11.
African Rs. 13-12.
Java Spot F2.40.

COTTON MARKET AND CONGRESS

The Ring Committee have resolved that the hours of trading in the ring on Friday 26th and Saturday 27th October shall be from 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. This is due to the Congress Session.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST:—Generally fair with occasional rain to the North of Atlantic Coast.

CENTRAL:—Generally fair, Little change in temparatures.

WEST:—Partly Cloudy.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York December 149 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 209—Liverpool May 1935 6.54 Rs. 75 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 209—New York May 12.36 Rs. 67 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Broach A/M 1935 Op. 208 1/2; Highest 209 1/2; Lowest 207 3/4; Closing 209 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 179 1/2; Highest 180 3/4; Lowest 179 1/2; Closing 180 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 133; Highest 134 1/4; Lowest 133; Closing 134 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 19 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 7

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st/22nd October	2,464
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	96,905
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	55,617
Increase	40,288

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 23.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Oct Nov. sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Oct/Nov sellers 21/9

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Oct/Nov. sellers 25/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt. Oct/Nov. nominal 5/10 1/2

Bombay per cwt. Oct/Nov. sellers 5/7 1/2

Karachi per cwt. Oct/Nov. sellers 5/7 1/2

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 23.

October	12.07—.30
November	12.07—.23

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

October	58 3/8+.5/8d.
December	61 1/8+.1/2d
March	65 1/4+.5/8d.
May	67+.5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 23

December 0.97 1/2	plus 1/2c
May 0.97 3/4	plus 5/8c
July 0.92 3/4	plus 1/2c

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Oct 24

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/10; Highest Rs. 28/10/6; Lowest Rs. 28/7/6; Closing Rs. 28/9/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/11; Closing Rs. 17/11

Groundnuts seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 32/4; Highest Rs. 32/5. Lowest Rs. 31/15; Closing Rs. 32/3.

LINSEED.

In view of the expected favorable supply in Argentine together with restricted Continental takings and also the disparity between seed and oil having reduced the latter stocks purchases of May/August London Linseed Oil against sales of linseed in Bombay seem attractive.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 23.

December	1.68—.02
March	1.71—.01
May	1.74—.02
July	1.78—.01

SENATOR KING CONFIDENT ABOUT SILVER RATIO

Position Of Linseed

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern in their report issued to-day state:—

The market continues stagnant with practically no outside interest. From past experience we think it is as well not to expect too much from President's address to the Bankers' Convention to-day.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The local silver market ruled steady to-day in anticipation of a constructive speech of President Roosevelt. There was steady buying and with light offerings prices ruled very steady. Heavy liquidation by bulls has left the market in a healthy state and U. S. Government will persue its policy of monthly buying of silver to the extent of favourable trade balance. We think prices will advance in the long run and advise operating on the bull side. The gold market was fairly steady with short covering.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 11 9
December delivery	34 12 0
January delivery	34 13 1
Ready silver	64 15 6
November delivery	65 0 0
December delivery	65 4 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct-Jan
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Oct.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 270 3/4
Banks selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/8
Banks buying T T 76 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 11 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 98 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 1/2 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 13/16 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/1 13/16 24th inst.
Java/London 7.26 3/4 23rd inst.
London/Paris 75.18 23rd inst
London/Belgium 21.23 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Italy 57.87 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.31 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.96 3/4 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/2 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-6 22nd inst. £7-0-3 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 23 13/16 22nd inst. 23 11/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 15/16 22nd inst. 23 13/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 22nd inst. 53 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 22nd inst 13/16 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 22nd inst. 7/8 p.c 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, October 23.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., 5-15/16 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 23

C. T. London on :—	£
Berlin	12.31
Amsterdam	7.31-3/4
Brussels	21.23
Madrid	36.2
Milan	57.85
Berne	15.20-1/2
Paris	75.1
Prague	117.75
C. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate	4.96-3/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 23.

Silver—Market quietly steady.
Spot 23 11/16
Forward 23 13/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/3

SILVER.

Speculative liquidation has been largely responsible for the easiness in London though New York remains unchanged and the American Government monthly purchase programme is unaltered. Senator King, representative of the powerful silver interests, seems confident that when Congress meets in January the ratio of 75 per cent gold and 25 per cent silver will be actively pursued.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
London, Oct. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 1/4

SEEDS.
London, Oct. 23.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Oct/Nov. sellers £91 17/6

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Oct/Nov. sellers £12 2/6

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Oct/Nov. sellers £11/6/3

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Oct/Nov. sellers £10/7/6

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Oct/Nov. sellers £10/2/6.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 23.

Copper Braziers	£40 1/4
Yellow Metal	£34 5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£12 5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£16 3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	£230 1/2

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Demand For Tata Steel Shares

SHORT COVERING AND ABSENCE OF OFFERINGS

Bombay, Oct. 24

The local Share Bazar opened quiet but steady and under scattered long liquidation prices recorded a sma'l decline. The offerings were well absorbed and as soon as selling was over prices improved on short covering and increased buying. The undertone of market was fairly steady and there was absence of offerings:

At the opening it was feared that prices will record sharp decline but the action of the market was good. Tata Steel Dfd. shares after declining to Rs. 382-8, advanced to Rs. 407-8 and Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 98-8 from the low level of Rs. 92/12 reached during the early part of the session.

Hydro-Electric shares were fairly steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Burma and Bellapur shares were steady. Bombay dyeing shares ruled easy at the opening but later on improved on active support. Other mill shares were also steady. Cement shares remained neglected with a restricted business.

The Share Bazar will remain open for one hour on Friday and will remain entirely closed on Saturday in view of the Congress Session.

TEXTILE MILLS.
BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

100 Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500 Bom Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	905 0
250 Bradbury	110 0
100 Century	312 8
100 Central India	317 8
100 Colaba	130 10
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	395 0
5 E. D. Sassoon	0 6
100 Finlay	126 14
100 Gokak	172 8
1000 Hindustan	1825 0
100 Indore	103 2
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	33 12
100 Kohinoor	211 14
250 Laxmi	873 12
100 Madhavji	11 4
250 Madras United	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 988, 997, 990, 905
Century 306, 305, 307, 312
Central India 312, 315, 317
Colaba 127, 130-10
Kohinoor 206, 211
New Great 222, 226, 222, 226
Simplex 106, 103, 106
Swadeshi 230, 227, 235
Bundi 32-12, 33 32/14
Indian Cement 447, 446, 450
Tata Steel Dfd. 385, 382, 395, 400, 408, 402
Tata Steel Ord. 93, 91/12, 95, 96/4 95/8
Bombay Steamer 283
Bombay Burma 445, 451, 450
Hydro 156, 156/14
Andhra 1550, 1547, 1555, 1560
Tata Power 1352, 1347, 1362, 1357, 1366, 1362
Tram 154, 155/15

1000 Morarji	1550 0
250 Model	79 12
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	228 12
100 Oosmanshahi	72 8
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	106 4
100 Swadeshi	235 0
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1600 0
1000 Western	1040 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	102 12
25-50 Central	33 2
500 Imp.	1635 0
125-500 Imp. Contry	410 0
50-100 India	118 0
5 Union	5-1 8
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	32 14
70 Gwalior	96 0
250 Indian	450 0
40 Katni Def.	1185 0
100 Katni Ord.	333 12
75 Okha	181 4
10 Punjab	23 4
100 Shahabad	348 12
70 United	69 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	13 14
15-75 New India	35 14
200 Oriental	3810 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	132 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1560 0
10 Ajmer	9 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	91/9/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	91/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	107/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	107/6/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110 8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	104

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)

3 per cent 1941	80 8
3 1/2 per cent 1947	50 101/3
4 per cen 1943	105 3
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112/12
5 per cent 1939-44	107 12
5 per cent 1940-43	108/12
5 per cent 1935	102
5 per cent 1940-53	108/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	103

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T	1974 102/14
4 per cent M Deb	1974 102 8
5 per cent M Deb	1959 113 8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 124 4
6 per cent K P T	1956 124 4
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 109 8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs 91/10/6 and declined to Rs. 91/8 on long liquidation and prices improved. Trading for the next settlement commenced to-day and is quoted 1/2 anna lower.

50 Bom. Tram	155 15
100 Bom Suburban	157 0
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	203 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	103 12
100 Tata Hydro	156 14
1000 Tata Power	1362 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm Prantij	840 0
100 Amr Patty	122 0
100 C Province	87 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	74 0
100 Mandra Bhon	91 4
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sumbhuge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	760 9
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	43 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	402 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	95 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	207 8
50 Belapur Sugar	237 8
250 Bom. Steam	285 0
125 Bombay Burma	450 0
50 Bom Burma County	145 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4 14
50 Bombay Telephone	106 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	156 4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	528 12
100 Ind Radio Ordy	472 8
1000 Port Canning	607 8
15 Scinda	12 3
30 Tata Construction	80 4
25 Tata Oil	20 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly	1310 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p.c. Bom Tram	80 0
5 p.c Central India	512 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1345 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	156 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0
5-1/2 p. c. Tata Mill	17 8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 23-10-34	1931000	3110000
Receipts yesterday 23-10-34	39000	87000
Exports to date 23 10-34	1120000	2050000
Stock at Ports 19-10-34	3041000	3860000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-10-34	1731000	1785000
Stock at Liverpool 19-10 34	952000	835000
Visible Supply 19-10-34	6445000	8090000
Quantity in sight 19-10-34	3130000	4652000
Quantity out of sight 19-10-34	2003000	3115000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 23.

Rupee Paper. 3 1/2 per cent £68
Indian Stock, 3 per cent 1948 or later £84 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £96 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £81 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961, £105
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £106
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £115
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £112 2/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £15 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £133 1/2
National Bank of India £46
P & O Banking Corporation £19 3/8

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
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J2

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1934

Manual Labour For Membership

DR. ANSARI'S SUGGESTION ACCEPTED

Every Congressman To Perform Some Work Equal To Spinning 500 Yds. Of Yarn

By "Chronicle" Political Correspondent.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress met in the hut of Mahatma Gandhi on Wednesday morning and further discussed the recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee as also the suggestions of some of the members of the Committee to add to the constitution a Labour Franchise Amendment.

Those present at the meeting were Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Drs. Ansari, Bidan Roy and Syed Mohamad, Mrs. Naidu, Messrs Jairamdas Doulatram and K. F. Nariman, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, K. M. Munshi, Bhulabhai Desai and Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Two important decisions were taken, for recommendation to the Subjects Committee.

(1) That the proposed Spinning Franchise should be replaced by a Labour Franchise, that is that every aspirant to Congress Membership must qualify by performing a minimum of any kind of manual labour equal to the spinning of 500 yards of yarn.

(2) That the present Congress Parliament Board should function for one year and thereafter be made elective.

It is understood that at the outset the Committee discussed the three Amendments of Mahatma Gandhi as further amended by the Sub-Committee. The amendments are:—

(1) Change of the wording of the creed of the Congress from "Peaceful and Legitimate" to "Truthful and Non-violent".

(2) The habitual wearing of khaddar, i.e., no member of the Congress, who has not been a habitual wearer of handspun and handwoven khadi for at least six months previous, can be elected to any Congress Committee.

(3) The Spinning Franchise, Mahatma Gandhi had in his amendment desired that every member of the Congress should spin at least 2,000 yards of yarn per month and hand it over to the Congress as his membership. This after a prolonged discussion, it is understood has been reduced to 500 yards per month. This much can be spun in two or two-and-a-half hours.

Dr. Ansari's Proposal.

It is stated that at this stage Dr. M. A. Ansari suggested that there might be many who might not have any interest in spinning. There were several members of the Congress who were interested in several industries in the country and, in view of the starting of the All-India Village Industries Association, a labour Franchise also should be introduced.

Dr. Bidon Roy, supported Dr. Ansari and the members of the Working Committee including Gandhiji fell in with the proposal.

Though there are doubts as to how the Labour Franchise could be worked, a prominent Congress leader said that by the introduction of the labour franchise the number of Congressmen would increase. Every person who became a member by a labour franchise is expected to do manual labour every month for the Congress. The worth of the manual labour is to be equal to that of 500 yards of yarn of 10 counts, which would mean that every member is required to devote one working day (8 hours) for the Congress to entitle him to be a full-pledged Congressman.

IMMEDIATE CHANGE.

The Working Committee proposes to incorporate this amendment in the Congress Constitution, and if passed to bring it into force immediately. As there is the All-India Spinners Association to look after the Spinning Franchise, the All-India Village Industries Association will look after the manual labour membership.

As to how and where the members will be asked to devote their half-hour daily or for doing manual labour will be decided upon by the Working Committee in consultation with the All-India Village Industries Association. It is stated, as an example, that a tailor, if he devoted some time for tailoring on behalf of and for the nation can become a member under this clause. Men working in the Villages or in the Sugar or Rice Industries, which will be taken on hand by the above association are also entitled to become members.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

Adjournment Motion In Madras Council

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the member for Cuddappah Mr. K. Kotti Reddi moved an adjournment motion to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely the situation created by the failure of crops due to want of sufficient rain in almost the whole of ceded Districts which he stated necessitated immediate steps to be taken to relieve distress prevailing among ryot and labour population in those districts.

There was no opposition to the motion and the president fixed 4 p.m. for discussion.—A. P.

NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING

Mr. Sampurnanand, the Chairman of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference has issued the following statement:—"My attention has been drawn to an Associated Press message to the effect that I am expected to fall in line with the majority of the U.P. Socialists, the implication being that I shall resign from the All-India Congress Socialist Party because of the resolution about the holding of office.

"Apart from the fact that the majority of the U.P. Socialists have not yet given expression to their stop etaoinshrdl cmfwy vbg their opinions on this matter, I wish to declare emphatically that I have no intention to resign from the All-India party as I endorse this resolution in its entirity."

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee (garlanded), Editor of "The Modern Review" and President of the Anti-Communal Award Conference, which will be held to-day at the Arya Samaj Pandal at Worli, arrived on Wednesday and was received by the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

A view of the Hospital at Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

SIX YEARS FOR ARSON

Found Guilty Of Causing Mischief By Fire To Obtain Insurance

COLOMBO, Oct. 23.

What had come to be known as the Fort Fire Case in which a European named, Alexander Kennedy, was arraigned on charges arising out of a big blaze in the Fort, in September last, when a shoe shop in the new building owned by the "Times of Ceylon" was gutted, ended in the conviction of the accused by a unanimous verdict of the July.

The accused was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment on two counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

After the sentence was passed the accused protested to the Judge against some members of insurance companies "nob-nobbing" with certain members of the jury during the hearing of the case.

Three representatives of insurance companies gave evidence during the trial in connection with Kennedy's insurances.

The case, which lasted three days, created great interest in the island, the accused, being a well-known business man.

Alexander Kennedy was charged with committing mischief by fire; attempting to deceive three insurance companies by making false representations regarding the cause of the fire; and dishonestly attempting to induce the insurance companies to deliver to him a sum of Rs. 4,80,353.

(Continued from column 7.)

even the greatest of men must seek the support of numbers to accomplish such a task as the freedom of a country like India. Even the Ramas and Krishnas of our ideals had to seek the protection of numbers.

SWARAJ FOR MASSES

"Gandhiji wants Swaraj for the masses. It would be worth having only if it is won by the masses. Then alone they would be able to maintain it for the future. Swaraj brought in India by the work of the select few may not be worth a year's purchase. We may lose it as easily as we get it.

EPITOME OF INDIAN MASSES

"Swaraj worth having and maintaining must be won by the sweat of our own brows. Masses must play full part in achieving it. Masses at present are working only through the Congress. Congress with all its weakness and strength, is the epitome of the Indian masses of to-day. If Gandhiji wants to uplift the masses, he must take the masses with him. In the act he may have to stoop down now and then from the glorious height which he occupies. In the race of life one often has to rise above himself to stoop low to pick up the lame and the cripple on the way.

HIS OWN CREATION

"Whatever defects Gandhiji may find in the Congress and their numbers is not small, the institution as it stands to-day is of his own creation. It is his own child. He may try to leave the Congress but the Congress would not leave him. He tried to leave the body when the Swarajists assumed powers in the Congress, but prompted by his innate generosity he was soon after dragged back to the arena. In 1930, he wanted to start Civil Disobedience without the help of the Congress. His own idea was to confine the movement to his own immediate followers and to limit it to salt Satyagraha alone. But the Congress could not leave him or his movement alone. It stepped into the field with him; with what results it is now well-known. It was his inspiration, initiative, his guidance that brought about success in the form of Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But nobody would say that the Congress did not play an important part in the achievement of that success. However self-confident Gandhiji may be of the success of his own methods and men, he would not find the Congress with all its shortcomings, a useless body in the attainment of his aims and objects. In the Congress alone Gandhiji would find mass material that could be moulded, however, imperfectly, on the pattern set by him before the world."—United Press.

Mr. A. M. Allibhoy Lamuwalla, a world cyclist, arrived in Benares from Allahabad and is staying in Chawk, Benares. He started on his cycle tour from Nairobi (Kenya Colony British East Africa) on the 5th December, 1929, with a view to travel around the world on Raleigh push bicycle.

CONGRESS, HIS OWN CREATION

Gandhiji May Try To Leave It, But It Won't Leave Him, Says Sardul Singh

BOMBAY, CONGRESS CAMP, October 24.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on Gandhiji's statement Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar said:—

"Gandhiji's statement may have come as a surprise to those who did not know of his feelings about the general attitude of some of the Congressmen towards Gandhiji's programme, or who had not properly studied Gandhiji's past conduct under such circumstances; but if one were to pay sufficient attention to all that had happened in the Congress circles during the last one year or so and known how a man of Gandhiji's temperament would re-act under the influence of such repercussions, the denouncement does not seem to be extraordinary.

TOWARDS SWARAJIST CAMP.

"Those who feel surprised at Gandhiji's statement forget that at the Cawnpur Session of the Congress, Gandhiji played only as a second fiddle to the Swarajists; the Madras session he did not care to attend; and at Calcutta Session he attended the Congress only because Motilalji has contrived to drag him out of the Sabarmati seclusion. During all these years, the Congress intelligentsia was drifting towards the Swarajist Camp, and Gandhiji had neither the mind to understand the ups and downs of that policy nor the heart to oppose it. In his generous and tolerant manner, he was prepared to work even against his natural disposition, as their guide, philosopher and friend.

KHADI AND NATIONAL UPLIFT

"Some such situation seems to have again arisen. Personally, I do not think anything extraordinary has happened with the Congressmen during the last three years that Gandhiji should leave the Congress and try to reform it by going out of it and set before the Congress for its uplift a better example of non-violence and truth.

"Gandhiji's campaign of Civil Disobedience succeeded in 1930, not because of Salt Satyagraha in the beginning when the suggestion was made even some of his best friends ridiculed the idea—but because of Gandhiji's own character and the character of the small band of men who followed Gandhiji to Dandi. The Khadi and the spinning wheel have great potentialities for uplifting the Indian nation; under the present circumstances those who want to take India forward in the race for freedom, can do nothing better than try to make the use of Khadi universal; but when India wins freedom, it shall not be due to the use of Khadi but because of the impetus the movement received from the character of the leader of the movement and because of the momentum that the movement gains from the character of those who carry on the movement.

COERCIVE EFFECTS

"Mahatmaji is quite right when he says that our non-violence has not been self-evident; it has not been able to win over the heart of those who do not agree with us. If there is any man in the world who could be called perfectly non-violent, he is certainly Mahatma Gandhi. But when Mahatmaji states that the non-violence of his followers is not self-evident, he perhaps forgets that even his own behaviour has not been regarded by his opponents as self-evidently non-violent. A European Member of the Legislative Assembly referring to the boycott of British goods openly stated that there was no difference in Mahatmaji's methods and those of other people who believed in violence. It mattered little whether you wanted to coerce your opponents by using bullets against them or by starving them out. Even Mahatmaji's philosophy of fasts has been accused by his best friends as surcharged with coercive effects. To very few amongst his opponents, Dharasana raid was self-evidently non-violent.

NON-VIOLENCE.

"I do not mean that there is no room for improvement in the behaviour of Congressmen, but what I desire to put forward is that the criterion with which Mahatmaji desires to test them is not proper. Congressmen are certainly more non-violent today than they were fifteen years before. The spirit of non-violence is sure to grow more and more if association between Mahatmaji and the Congress continues.

"Except on the point of spinning franchise, the differences between Gandhiji and a great majority of Congressmen are not very serious. On the questions of Khadi, Socialist Party, Indian States, Parliamentary Board and Independence, differences between Gandhiji's views and those of the great majority of Congressmen are not of a nature to make it difficult for Gandhiji and the Congress to work together. I fear Gandhiji has got a much exaggerated view of those differences and about the number of Congressmen who seriously differ from him on these points.

DEMORALISATION IN RANKS.

"If Gandhiji must retire from the Congress he has chosen a very unfortunate moment for such a purpose. However, we might explain away the fact, the Congress is at its lowest ebb at present. In the terms of Satyagrah the Congress movement might not have failed, but in popular estimation it has failed to achieve its immediate object. It has not been able to persuade the Government to change its repressive policy. The result is that fissiparous tendencies always inherent in a democratic organisation, are at their worst at present. How far Gandhiji's own criticism of the Congressmen is due to the after-effects of a failure, no one can say. Often, such effects are imperceptible and unconscious. But Congressmen in general are labouring under the evil effects of a failure. The schisms and quarrels we see to-day in the Congress Camp are due to this demoralisation.

MAKING IT WORSE

"By retiring from the Congress at the present juncture Gandhiji will make a bad situation still worse. His is the only influence that can help in cementing the present difference. His personality alone can smooth over the present difficulties. His presence may have a coercive influence, but it is that kind of coercion which Gandhiji has admitted to be beneficient.

A NEW EXPERIMENT

"By retirement from the Congress, Gandhiji does not mean to leave the political work of the country. He wants to prove to the world the efficacy of his programme by working all alone or with the support of the select few who have almost as much faith in his programme as he himself has. As Gandhiji himself admits it will be quite a new experiment. The experiment may succeed. But nobody would blame the general run of Congressmen if they have not got the same faith in his capacity to achieve single-handed or with the help of the chosen few to win over Swaraj for India as Gandhiji himself has. People think as they must think under the present circumstances, that

(Continued in Col. 5).

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